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EXCISE AND SUNDAY LAWS

President Roosevelt Resents Demands for Non-Enforcement.

JUDGE M'ADAM'S SWEEPING DECISION

The Sale of "Soft Drinks" on Sunday at Any Place Declared to be Illegal.

GEN. SCHURZ WARNS GERMAN-AMERICANS

Playing in Tammany's Hands, He Says —Wrong Impressions as to the Municipal Administration.

Gen. Carl Schurz and Judge McAdam are the latest contributors to the discussion over the present excise law so far as it affects sales on Sunday.

Gen. Schurz has written a letter to the editor of the Staats-Zeitung, in which he endeavors to set the Germans right in their impressions of the conduct of Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt in strictly enforcing the law. The reply of the editor of the Staats-Zeitung is given with the letter.

The entrance of Senator Hill into the arena through two letters, published yesterday morning, in which he assails the Republican Party as being the original cause of the law and the sole cause of its continuance upon the statute books, gave the matter a political turn, which the moderate men of both parties seem anxious to avoid.

Judge McAdam's contribution was in the form of a sweeping judgment, delivered yesterday in the Superior Court, denying the application of Maurice P. Quinlan of 138 Park Row for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the sale of ginger ale and soda water in his saloon on Sundays.

The Judge, without examining the validity of the applicant's claim to keep his saloon open on Sunday by the terms of the present excise law, so long as he does not sell alcoholic beverages, refused to grant the injunction on the ground that the sale of soda water on Sundays was a clear violation of the Sunday law. Judge McAdam holds that this is true, whether the sale is made in a saloon or a drug store or at a sidewalk stand, and he says that the police may be compelled to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code applicable to all violations of this statute.

President Roosevelt spoke yesterday of Senator Hill's effort to make a political issue of the effort of the police to enforce the laws. He said:

"As a party man I am delighted to have my opponents make a party issue of the enforcement of the law. But as an American citizen I feel ashamed that any party leaders should expose their party to the degradation of making as an issue the demand for the violation of law. I hope that for the sake of decent American citizenship, all honest men of every party will indignantly repudiate the advice given only in the interest of corrupt disorderly classes."

Commmissioner Parker felt that Senator Hill's letters were a reflection upon the board of which he is a member. He gave out the following retort to Mr. Hill yesterday afternoon:

"I do not pretend to say which party is responsible for the present excise law. Of course, as Mr. Hill says, the only way to change it is through agitation and legislation. The agitation should, I think, be one of principle, and I should regret to see it shifted to a question whether public officers did right or wrong in enforcing the plain law.

"I should especially regret to have the Democratic Party in this city make the mistake of taking a position that they were wrong, and the Republican Party take the position that they were right. Such an issue would only intensify the deplorable condition into which Mr. Hill's kind of politics has brought our party.

"I have nothing to say in reply to his personal allusion. To do so would lower the board to his political level, and I personally shudder at that prospect."

JUDGE McADAM'S DECISION.

He Holds the Sale of "Soft Drinks" Anywhere on Sunday Is Illegal.

A decision rendered by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday will put a stop to the sale of "soft drinks" on Sunday, whether in licensed liquor saloons or in drug stores, at street stands, or elsewhere, if it is followed by the police authorities.

The Judge decided that the sale of soda water, ginger ale, or other non-intoxicating drinks on Sunday is a violation of the laws made for the observance of the day, and the person who engages in the business is guilty of a misdemeanor under the Penal Code.

The decision was rendered in an application made by Maurice P. Quinlan, who keeps a liquor saloon at 138 Park Row, for an injunction restraining the police from arresting him or interfering with his business.

Quinlan opened his saloon last Sunday for the sale of "soft drinks," and was arrested. Magistrate Deuel discharged him, but Acting Captain Young told him that if he opened his place next Sunday he would be arrested. To prevent the police from carrying out this threat, the injunction was applied for.

Judge McAdam denied the application on the ground that the sale of soda water, ginger ale, &c., on Sunday is a violation of the law, and therefore the police should not be enjoined from enforcing the law.

In explaining the position taken by him, Judge McAdam said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

Under the sections of the Penal Code which have for their object the observance of Sunday, it is expressly stated what may be sold on Sunday under certain restrictions. It is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in the business of selling soda water, ginger ale, and what are known as "soft drinks" in a liquor store or drug store or any other place. That is the law, and it is for the police to enforce it or not, as they see fit.

I have nothing to do with that. I merely expound the law as I find it. Of course, if anybody takes the proper legal proceedings the police can be compelled to enforce the law. If 9,000 licensed liquor saloons are to be permitted to be open to sell "soft drinks," why not have the clothing stores open to sell "soft clothing," the shoe shops,

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DEFENDER'S AND VIGILANT'S TRIALS

Will Sail Off Brenton's Reef Next Week—The Defender's Alterations Nearly Completed.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 12.—It is now practically certain that the friendly race between the Defender and Vigilant, which will be the first test of the comparative merits of the cup defender of 1893 and the expected cup defender of 1895, will be sailed off Newport Sunday. The Defender will be finished, so far as the Herreshoff workmen are concerned, by to-morrow afternoon, and she will be formally turned over to the syndicate and will sail for Newport at once.

There is a possibility that the Vigilant may sail at the same time, in which case a trial would at once be in order, but it is more likely that it will not come until Sunday. From Newport both boats can easily reach the open ocean off Brenton's Reef Lightship and have plenty of room for sailing, which is another reason for believing that they will not meet until Sunday.

Mr. Iselin says he is ready whenever Mr. Willard is. Mr. Willard says he will leave Bristol to-morrow. A speedy trial is the inevitable result. To-day would have been a splendid day for a trial. The wind was fresh from the southwestward, a working topsail breeze for the Vigilant, and she would have pushed the Defender to a full showing of that speed and sail carrying power which her trials have indicated. Every one in Bristol was hoping for a trial, but early in the day Mr. Iselin said positively Defender would not go out. He wanted the boat finished and would give the workmen a chance.

The Vigilant was ready to sail, for Mr. Willard had arrived on an early train, but that had no influence with Mr. Iselin. There appeared to be a bit of feeling between Mr. Iselin and Mr. Willard, on the part of the former because Vigilant did not sail yesterday when Defender was ready, and on the part of the latter because Defender was not ready to-day when Vigilant was prepared. The misunderstanding was cleared up however in the Vigilant's cabin shortly before noon, for both yachtsmen came up the companionway smiling. Time and place of trial had evidently been arranged, but Mr. Iselin simply said "see Mr. Willard" when asked about it. Mr. Willard said nothing except that the Vigilant was going sailing in the afternoon.

The Vigilant went down the bay to Newport, returning late in the afternoon. She started out with a club topsail, but had to shift to a working one just below the lightship. Even then she took a rank heel, but was pressed for all she was worth and went off at good speed. Her new mainsail made by the Herreshoffs is a beauty, and nothing finer in cut or fit has been seen on a large racing yacht at a first setting. If it does not stretch too much it will be the speediest sail she has yet had on her in her career. Capt. "Charley" Barr says the jibs are not in good shape, but they are better at that than some that have been seen on racing boats.

In the meantime the work on the Defender has been pushed, and when the workmen knocked off to-night there was a fair prospect of finishing soon after the noon hour to-morrow. The principal work of the day was on the interior finish and in planing the deck. The yacht is to have more cabin work inside than was expected, but it is all very light, and much of it can come out on race days. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin spent last night aboard the Defender, so that the boat must have fair cabin accommodations. Workmen were also busy in strengthening the chain plates for the preventer backstays. The bronze rivets had pulled a little in Thursday's trial, so that they were replaced with steel ones and several new ones added. Late in the afternoon Mr. Iselin came ashore and to the waiting correspondents stated positively that the Defender would not race until July 20, off Sandy Hook, for the special prize of the New-York Yacht Club, though friendly trials would be had with the Vigilant. The Defender would now be ready to sail whenever Vigilant was. He would not say where the trials would be had or when, but it is confidently expected that he will follow out his plans as made earlier in the season and will make Newport his anchorage and have the trials off Brenton's Reef Lightship. His preference for Newport as a racing place is well known, and he has more than once spoken of it as the only place on the coast where a breeze could be expected with any confidence.

FIRE AND RIOT IN AN ARIZONA TOWN

Ruffians Seek to Loot Williams While It Is Burning.

WILLIAMS, Arizona, July 12.—The business section of this town was burned yesterday, and during the progress of the flames bullets were flying, a portion of the population was rioting, and thugs, gamblers, and "opium fiends" organized to rob the city.

The fire began at 6 A. M. In a few minutes two business blocks were in flames. The water pressure failed. The employes of the Saginaw Lumber Company were permitted to turn out and aid in extinguishing the fire. Many houses owned by Chinamen and Mexicans were destroyed.

In the midst of the excitement caused by the fire some one, under the impression that he was being robbed, shot a Mexican, and the excitement grew from this incident. The population took sides, and in a few minutes a riot was in progress, and the Sheriff attempted to quell it.

Then it was discovered that the "bad men" of the place had organized to loot the city, and prompt measures were taken to put the leaders of the rioters in jail. After some time quiet was restored. Neighboring towns were called upon for help, but the riot was quelled before the assistance arrived.

The loss to the town will be about $40,000.

INDICTED FOR HOUSEBREAKING

Peculiar Charge Against the Private Secretary to Senator Harris.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against Benjamin Harrison Milliken, private secretary to Senator Harris of Tennessee, for feloniously entering the house of Samuel F. Phillips of North Carolina, ex-Solicitor General of the United States.

The offense was committed in this city July 4. Milliken called during the evening to see one of Judge Phillips's daughters, whom he had occasionally visited. She excused herself from receiving him. Later in the night another daughter aroused Judge Phillips by stating that there was a man in her sister's room. Milliken was captured on the roof of the dining room annex by a private watchman, and was locked up on a charge of house breaking, but was subsequently released by direction of one of the District Attorney's assistants.

A handkerchief and a broken phial, supposed to have contained chloroform, but labeled "camphor," were found on the grass below the bedroom window next day.

Milliken's explanation is said to be that the whole affair was a mistake arising out of "too much Fourth of July." He has left the city, but it is presumed he will return.

Secretary Carlisle's Unofficial Visit.

Secretary Carlisle was in this city yesterday, having come on to meet his son Logan, who is a passenger on the St. Louis.

Logan Carlisle went to London several weeks ago in connection with the delivery of the new Government bonds subscribed abroad by the syndicate representatives there. The Secretary's visit had no official significance, although he called at the Government offices down town.

Secretary Carlisle is lodged in the rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that were occupied by ex-President Harrison. He declined to see reporters last night.

Quay Fights Hastings at Home.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 12.—A. A. Dale and Victor Gray, Quay men, are contesting the election of Gov. Hastings and Capt. S. H. Kenison, as delegates to the State Convention. The Hastings people had not anticipated a struggle in this the Governor's home county, but the Quay workers allege that they have already captured a goodly number of precincts.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY HURT

The Indian Fighter's Horse Fell as He Charged in a Sham Battle.

GREAT FIGHT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST

Under Rapid Fire They Tried to Climb a Steep Hill and the Result Bullets, Only, Could Decide.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 12.—The battle of Maine's Pass was fought this morning, but it will be a little difficult for the referee to decide who won. Col. Francis V. Greene's forces got around on the left flank of Guy V. Henry's command, but whether they could have climbed the steep hill under Gen. Henry's rapid fire is a question that bullets alone could conclusively decide.

It was one of the best sham battles ever fought here. Both commanders are West Point graduates, and Gen. Henry is still in the regular army with the Fifth Cavalry. It was therefore a wise display of tactical skill on each side.

Col. Greene moved out the McCoy Road at 9:30, and under cover of the woods formed his line of attack. At the same time Gen. Henry disposed his forces to protect camp. In half an hour a shot from the woods announced that the Seventy-first had encountered Gen. Henry's pickets.

At this juncture Gen. Henry started to ride back across a hayfield to higher ground when he met with a serious accident. The ground was soft and his horse stepped into a hole and turned a complete somersault, rolling right over him. Not an instant was given the rider to free himself before the horse was down.

The ambulance corps was on the spot immediately and had the General on a stretcher, but the old Indian fighter was not to be carried off the field that way. He got up almost at once from the stretcher, notwithstanding his injuries, and asked for his horse. It was brought to him and he mounted and rode back to supervise the fighting of his forces.

The General's face was badly scratched, some teeth had been knocked out, and he said he thought his nose was broken. Beyond that and the bad jarring he got he did not think himself seriously hurt. The surgeons took him in hand after the fight and dressed his wounds, taking him to his tent, and allowing no one to disturb him. Few of the contestants knew he was hurt until the battle was over.

The enemy, who had begun to develop his position at the time of Gen. Henry's accident, showed himself at once. He came out from cover, and was at once opened upon by Sergt. Matlock's third battery. The enemy retreated, and moved more cautiously toward Gen. Henry's left flank. Here the general assault was made, being followed up by a charge all along the line toward Battery Hill, behind which Gen. Henry's reserves were stationed.

Then, after rapid firing on both sides, the battle concluded, the issue being just a little doubtful. During the engagement Capt. Rogers of the Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, was slightly overcome by the heat. He recovered somewhat before the fight was over, and returned to his company.

Sergeant Matlock's battery did excellent service. There are only about sixteen of them, but they held back the company with their sabres when the last charge was made.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Dowd, will assemble at its armory, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, this morning at 11:15 o'clock, to proceed to the State camp at Peekskill, and relieve the Seventy-first Regiment. The Twelfth, which will have the next largest attendance at camp to the Seventh, will parade in State service uniform, wearing black helmets, packs, with overcoats rolled thereon, haversacks, and canteens, and will, after leaving its armory, march through Sixty-second Street to the Western Boulevard, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to the Grand Central Station, where it will leave on the 1 o'clock train. It is due at camp by 3 o'clock this afternoon. Col. Dowd has detailed a guard to precede the regiment to camp, to relieve that of the Seventy-first, and it is officered as follows: Capt. Charles A. Smylie, officer of the day, and Lieut. Henry G. Paine, and F. H. Bridgeman, officers of the guard. The regiment expects to have close on 700 men in camp, the estimate in detail being: Field and staff, non-commissioned staff, 21; Company A, 56; Company B, 72; Company C, 82; Company D, 54; Company E, 50; Company F, 47; Company G, 71; Company H, 103; Company I, 54, and K, 94; aggregate, 683. With the Twelfth in camp will be the Third Provisional Battalion of separate companies, composed of the following: Fourth of Yonkers, Eleventh of Mount Vernon, Twenty-seventh of Malone, and Twenty-ninth of Medina. This battalion, which will be in command of Capt. Pruyn of Yonkers, will number 260 officers and men. This will make the total number of men to be under canvas the coming week something like 943.

OVERDOSES OF DRUGS END TWO LIVES

Dr. C. M. Fields of Plainfield and Arthur Warring the Victims.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 12.—Dr. C. M. Fields, one of the best-known physicians and surgeons of New-Jersey, died this evening from an overodse of morphine and cocaine. He was found yesterday morning in his apartments in an unconscious condition, and, although several physicians constantly labored to revive him, the dose was too heavy for him to survive.

He was compelled to cease practice several years ago, and since that time he has traveled extensively in foreign countries. He was born in Bound Brook, and was forty-five years old.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—Arthur Warring, twenty-eight years old, of 27 Komorn Street, died at noon to-day from an accidental overdose of chloral. Warring was an expert electrician for the Cooper Chemical Company, and was a sufferer from headaches. He took chloral to ease the pain at midnight, and was found unconscious this morning. He died without regaining consciousness.

Must They Carry Their Wheels?

UNION HILL, N. J., July 12.—The Common Council passed an ordinance forbidding wheelmen to ride on the sidewalk. William Ayres, Captain of the Hamilton Wheelmen, was arrested to-day for pushing a wheel on the walk. He protested that he was not violating the ordinance, which only forbids riding on the sidewalks, but Police Sergeant Stahl paroled him for examination Saturday night.

Myers Charged with a Big Shortage.

BUFFALO, July 12.—It was legally charged this afternoon that John P. Myers, who disappeared recently, is a defaulter to certain trust funds to the extent of $30,000. The attorney for the executors of the Ingalls estate says it will not lose a cent. He asserts that Myers has gone to Albany to secure money with which to pay claims against him.

TWO OUT OF FOURTEEN DROWNED

Six Capsized by a Ferryboat—Five Saved—Seven Picked Up by Boats on the Way to Canarsie.

The sailboat Jessie H., owned by Otto Hildebrandt, a printer of 44 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, was capsized off the Erie Basin breakwater at the foot of Van Brunt Street shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Six men who were in the boat were thrown into the water and one was drowned.

The sailboat had only a short time before the accident started out for the evening, the occupants being August Hildebrandt, a brother of the owner, who lives at 44 Wolcott Street; Thomas Jocty, nineteen years old, of 97 Dikeman Street; James Burns, nineteen years old, of 367 Columbia Street; Patrick Burns, twenty-one years old, of the same address; George Hart, twenty years old, of 130 Vandyke Street, and Arthur Arment, twenty years old, of 103 Smith Street.

August Hildebrandt was sailing the boat in a good wind. While the little boat was scudding along the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line, on its way from the Battery to the foot of Thirty-ninth, South Brooklyn, steamed by. The wash from the South Brooklyn struck the sailboat and the latter was capsized.

The six men were thrown into the water fully a mile and a half from the shore. The Captain of the tugboat Katie D. saw the accident and changing his course started to the rescue. Five of the struggling men were picked up. The sixth, Arthur Arment, was drowned. He was not married.

While the steamboat Julia was on her trip at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Rockaway Beach to Canarsie, she picked up two men whose sailboat had been capsized.

Superintendent Warner of the Canarsie Railroad reported last night that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a catboat containing five men was capsized in the channel about one mile from the Canarsie shore. The men were saved by the crew of the Golden Star, which was on its way to Canarsie.

While Frank Smith, twenty-one years old, was crabbing off the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, he fell into the river from his rowboat and was drowned. His body was not recovered. He lived with his parents at 185 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

TO SUCCEED J. M. DELMOUR

Mayor Strong Has Decided to Appoint Francis Merges a City Marshal.

Mayor Strong has decided to appoint Francis Merges a City Marshal, in place of John M. Delmour, nephew of Lawrence Delmour, who was removed under the power of removal law. Information to that effect reached this city yesterday. Mr. Delmour is the City Marshal who had charge of the collection of arrears of personal taxes. This is the most valuable of all the City Marshalships. The City Marshal for this work is designated by the Receiver of Taxes, who is appointed by the Controller. Controller Fitch recommended the appointment of Mr. Merges, who is an insurance broker, and who lives at 262 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, with the understanding that he should be designated to take Mr. Delmour's place.

Controller Fitch called on Acting Mayor Jeroloman yesterday with Mr. Merges, but Mr. Merges was not sworn in, because there is a question whether the Mayor has power to appoint while out of the city.

There is a question as to how soon the Tax Receiver's warrants can be issued to the new Marshal. Controller Fitch said yesterday that he would refer all such questions to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

"I was very well satisfied with Mr. Delmour's work," said the Controller. "He was efficient and careful, and I should have very much liked to have had him retained in the place. He was removed, however, by the Mayor, and after that I recommended the appointment of Mr. Merges."

STRUCK BY A TRAIN AND KILLED

Mrs. Zimmerman, Becoming Confused, Paid No Attention to Signals.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 12.—Mrs. Eugenia Zimmerman, seventeen years old, of 223 Spring Street, West Hoboken, was killed on the Erie Railroad just west of this city to-day under unusually pathetic circumstances. She and Edward Zimmerman were married a month ago. This morning they went to the Hackensack swamps to gather whortleberries. A dense fog prevailed at 6 o'clock, when they reached the swamps. While crossing the railroad tracks they heard a train approaching and stepped from one track to the other only to find themselves confronted by a second train. Zimmerman jumped down the railroad bank, but his wife became confused, turned back, was struck by the train, and instantly killed.

As soon as the train could be stopped Engineer Palentier and Conductor Cooper went back and found Zimmerman trying in vain to rouse his wife. The body was placed on the train and brought to this city. Engineer Palentier blew the whistle and rang the bell, but Mrs. Zimmerman was too frightened to pay any attention to the signals.

SAID TO HAVE MISAPPROPRIATED $100,000

Carl Thalheim, Agent for a Guano Company, Arrested in Florida.

OGALA, Fla., July 12.—Carl Thalheim, until recently the agent here for the Anglo-Continental Guano Company of Hamburg, Germany, has been arrested and placed under bond of $10,000 on a charge of embezzlement.

It is alleged that during his connection with the company he misappropriated over $100,000 of the concern's money, using it to purchase phosphate for himself. Thalheim is a young man with a family.

His bondsman is President McConnel of the Mercantile National Bank.

Thalheim's arrest was caused by A. Trubenack, who succeeded him as agent of the Anglo-Continental Company last September.

MR. JEROLOMAN SILENT NOW

Mayor Strong May Return to Act on Aldermanic Resolutions.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman concluded yesterday that he would not say a word as to whether he was going to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen. He confined all his utterances on this subject to:

"I have no communication to make on that subject."

It was reported yesterday that Mayor Strong would personally act on the resolutions granting the People's Traction Company's franchise in the annexed district, and on the resolution establishing a ferry from the foot of Twenty-third Street to Grand Street, Jersey City. For this purpose he may make a flying trip to this city.

Fennell Seriously Hurt.

LONDON, July 12.—Sporting Life will say to-morrow that the accident to Fennell, the Cornell oarsman, has engendered congestion of the lungs, and that he must remain at Henley for some time. R. B. Hamilton, the stroke of the Cornell crew, will remain to attend him. The paper will say that Courtney, the coach of the crew, is also in a bad way, the strain upon his nerves, coupled with the trying climate, having completely prostrated him. He will sail on the American Line steamer New-York Saturday, with a majority of the crew.

"Nobody Owns Me," Says Mr. Forrester

Excise Commissioner Forrester of Brooklyn said to a reporter yesterday: "Nobody owns me." He was referring to the statement as to possession of him alleged to have been made by Lawyer Willard J. Pladwell to a saloon keeper who wanted a license transferred.

SORRY HE DID NOT KILL

Randall's Island Inmate Starts a Riot and Stabs a Keeper.

BEAT ANOTHER WITH A BASEBALL BAT

Callaghan Took a Knife from the Kitchen and with It Fought Two Keepers—He Planned to Escape.

There was a riot on Randall's Island shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which for a time bade fair to assume considerable proportions, but which was quelled in about ten minutes by the prompt courage of the keepers. George Parker, one of the keepers, was stabbed in the cheek and badly beaten about the head and body with baseball bats.

A number of the male inmates of the House of Refuge, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty years, were engaged in a game of baseball on the playground. Among them were Thomas Callaghan, alias Mooney, a notorious ruffian, whose parents reside at 42 Oak Street, and who was committed to the House of Refuge July 3, on conviction for theft, and James O'Neill and Thomas Hughes, both seventeen years old, who are also rated as desperate characters.

While the boys were at play, Keeper Henry S. Dusselberg, who had them in charge, saw the blade of a butcher's knife protruding from Callaghan's pocket, and ordered him to deliver up the weapon. Callaghan refused to obey, and when Dusselberg seized him by the arm he attempted to stab the keeper. Dusselberg grasped Callaghan's wrist and called for help, while the other boys, to the number of a dozen or more, gathered around him in a threatening manner, several of them with baseball bats in their hands.

Keeper George Parker heard Dusselberg's signal and hastened to the scene. He found Dusselberg struggling with Callaghan in the centre of the threatening mob, and, breaking through, seized Callaghan by the collar. Quick as a flash, Callaghan tore himself loose from Dusselberg, and, springing at Parker, slashed him across the right cheek with the knife, inflicting a gash that extended from the eye to the point of the jaw. At the same moment several of the boys struck Parker with their bats, felling him to the ground. Callaghan then sprang for him again, knife in hand, but Dusselberg seized a bat and with it struck the hand that held the knife. The blow caused Callaghan to drop the knife, but he quickly snatched a bat from one of his companions and, with the fury of a demon, again attacked Parker, as he lay prostrate on the ground, while Dusselberg stood at bay, swinging the bat which he held in order to keep off the rest of the gang.

Meantime an alarm had been given and a dozen keepers rushed on the scene, arriving just as Callaghan renewed his attack on Parker. The rest of the boys then fled in all directions, but Callaghan stood his ground and defied the keepers, at the same time endeavoring to strike them with the bat. Finally a rush was made and he was overpowered and handcuffed.

Parker was taken to the island hospital, where it was found that his injuries were severe, but not necessarily fatal. Callaghan was locked up to await the arrival of Special Policeman Cottrell, detailed to the island, who was in the city. The rest of the rioters were placed in their cells.

Callaghan talked freely and defiantly after he was locked up. He said that he procured the knife, a formidable weapon with a blade eight inches long, from the kitchen of the institution, and had put a razor edge on it. He said it had been his intention to make his escape from the island Sunday by swimming, and that he had secured the knife with the intention of killing any one who attempted to prevent his escape. He expressed no regret for what he had done, and said that he wished he had killed Parker. He declared that he would yet do it when the opportunity was afforded him.

When Policeman Cottrell arrived at the island he took Callaghan to the Harlem Court and arraigned him before Magistrate Wentworth, who remanded him until to-day.

The prisoner acknowledged that he stabbed Parker, said again he wished he had killed him, and declared that no one was to blame but himself, as he had no confederates. He was taken back to the island, and will be arraigned in court again this morning, when others of the gang will probably be taken to court.

SAVED MRS. DE LANIER AND MISS COTTENET

George Ackers Turned Their Horse in the Nick of Time.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 12.—Mrs. James F. De Lanier, wife of the New-York banker, and Miss Cottenet while out driving last night came very near being run down by an extra engine on the Long Island Railroad.

They did not see the engine coming until they were half across the track, when the cries of some persons standing on the station platform alarmed them. As soon as they realized their danger both became frightened, and were helpless to make any attempt to pull out of the way. The horse pranced and danced under a tight rein, but made no effort to go ahead or back off the track.

George Ackers, a farmer, saw the danger of the ladies, and rushing up, grabbed the horse by the head and swung him around just as the locomotive dashed past. The persons on the platform, feeling certain that the occupants of the carriage would be killed, turned their heads away, and were surprised when they looked up to see the carriage and the two ladies safe.

Ackers's brave act caused everyone in the vicinity to cheer him. He took it very modestly, and assisted the ladies to alight from the carriage. Both had received such a nervous shock that it was some time before they could be taken to Mr. De Lanier's country place, north of this village.

Licenses Must Be Granted.

TROY, N. Y., July 12.—The Excise Commissioners of Brunswick decided recently that they would not issue licenses to saloons. The matter was carried to the courts. Judge Griffith to-day decided that the Commissioners could not arbitrarily refuse licenses, and the people must distinctly vote for prohibition or applications for licenses must be heard on their merits.

Resign to Avoid Investigation.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—Tully Scott, John Armstrong, and James Humphrey, Directors of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Reformatory, tendered their resignations to Gov. Morrill this morning rather than sumbit to an investigation of the charges of extravagance and wasteful expenditures of State money preferred against them.

Senator Hill Goes to Albany To-day.

Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Normandie-by-the-Sea. He went to the Hotel Normandie, and last night he went to the Garrick Theatre with Gen. and Mrs. Earle. He will return to Albany to-day.

AN ELECTION DISTRICT FOR FOUR

McGown's Pass Tavern Men Will Have a Voting Booth and Officials All to Themselves.

The Police Commissioners held a secret session yesterday afternoon, and made a new election district in the city. The new district is in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and was made necessary by the Constitution. It covers a portion of Central Park and lies within the park. The boundaries are Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets and Fifth and Eighth Avenues.

There were four voters in this territory last year. They are men employed in McGown's Pass Tavern.

In arranging the new schedule of election districts under the new apportionment this year, the upper portion of Central Park north of Ninety-sixth Street was made part of the Thirty-second Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. After the Commissioners had approved the boundaries of the new election districts in the city, it was discovered that in including that portion of Central Park referred to in the Thirty-second Election District, the boundary line on the west crossed Eighth Avenue, which is a Congressional line, and under the new apportionment the Congressional line cannot be crossed in cutting out an election district.

Therefore the Commissioners decided to create an additional election district to include Central Park from Ninety-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth to Eighth Avenue. The boundaries were adopted, and the new district will be the Forty-eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. This will make the total number of election districts in the city 1,380.

Chief Clerk Allen of the Election Bureau said that on account of the Congressional line running down Eighth Avenue, it became necessary to make a new district of the territory on the upper end of Central Park.

"There is one thing about it, however," said Mr. Allen; "we will have to erect a polling booth and have a set of election officers there on the registration and election days to receive these few votes. There were four votes from McGown's Pass Tavern last year. But we cannot erect the polling booth inside the Park because our police have no jurisdiction there. The booth can be placed just outside of the Park on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street.

"To receive these few votes it will be necessary to have a full set of Inspectors of Election on duty on the days of registration, as well as poll and ballot clerks on election day."

FAVORABLE TO NICARAGUA CANAL

Report of the Commission May Recommend a Slight Change in Route—Cost, $110,000,000.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, July 12.—It is said here that a favorable report on the Nicaragua Canal will be made by the United States Government Commission, which has been in the country for some weeks, and which has carefully examined the proposed canal route at the terminal harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Commissioners are now at work upon their report, which will be of an exhaustive character.

They will state their unanimous conclusion that the Colorado Bar, which has caused so much trouble at the entrance to Greytown Harbor, can be partially removed by dredging, and that a permanent opening through it can be maintained by building and maintaining a piling to the southward of the harbor, so as to break the ocean current, which washes up the sand on the bar.

A slight change in the proposed route of the canal will be recommended, owing to a belief on the part of the Commissioners that several serious obstacles exist on the route as heretofore laid down.

The Commissioners think that the work of constructing the canal can be completed in six or seven years, but that the total cost will considerably exceed the limit set by the projectors, and that $110,000,000 will not be an excessive figure.

The commission will ventilate its opinion of the former management of the canal enterprise, and will present a number of severe criticisms in this connection.

The officials are on the cruiser Montgomery, due at Key West, Fla., to-morrow.

AMERICAN TARS IN RUSSIA

Pleased with Their Treatment—Interchange of Courtesies.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Before the United States cruiser San Francisco sailed from St. Petersburg for Stockholm Capt. E. N. Shepard, her commander, expressed his pleasure at the friendly reception given to himself and the officers of the San Francisco by every one whom they met during their stay here.

Capt. Shepard was especially pleased at the treatment he and his associates received at the hands of Admiral Kasnakoff, the Governor of Cronstadt. At the dinner given in honor of the Americans by the Russian officers July 10 Admiral Kasnakoff proposed a toast to the United States Navy, and Capt. Shepard responded by calling for three cheers for the Czar and the Russian Navy.

TO INVESTIGATE THE MONROE SITUATION

Chairman Hinkley Appoints a Committee for the Purpose.

SARATOGA, July 12.—J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in pursuance of the recommendation of the last State Convention, and the authority given him by the State Committee, announced to-day the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the condition of the party in Monroe County, and to take such action, if any, as may be necessary. The following is the sub-committee: The Chairman (Mr. Hinkley) and Clerk (Charles R. De Freest) of the State Committee, ex officio, and Cord Meyer of Queens, Norman E. Mack of Erie, Wilber F. Porter of Jefferson, Carl L. Ely of Niagara, and James H. Flannagan of Oneida.

Mr. Hinkley has called a meeting of the sub-committee at Rochester for Thursday, July 18.

Haverstraw's Officers Exonerated.

NYACK, N. Y., July 12.—The Grand Jury of Rockland County has been for two days investigating charges of corruption against the municipal authorities of Haverstraw village, involving President Zundel and other officers. The investigation was concluded this afternoon, and the Grand Jury dismissed every charge.

Massachusetts Soldiers May Go Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The State Department has been advised by Ambassador Bayard that the British Government has granted permission for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to enter England in July or August of next year, duly armed and equipped as a military body.

Fight Between Indians and Settlers.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—A report was received here to-day of a fight in Jackson's Hole, south of Yellowstone Park, between settlers of the region and a party of Bannock Indians who were unlawfully killing game. One Indian was killed and fifteen were captured.

Higher Wages for Rolling Mill Men.

READING, Penn., July 12.—The 200 employes of the Blandon Rolling Mill were notified to-day that they would receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have taken gold medals against all brands.—Adv.

GOOD TIMES HERE AGAIN

Prosperity Under the New Tariff Comes to Stay.

CALAMITY HOWLERS MAY FALL BACK

Appraiser Bunn Finds Remarkable Evidences of the Improvement in the Country's Business.

AN ERA OF WONDERFUL ACTIVITY AT HAND

Statistics and Observations Which Cannot Fail to Impress Strongly All Business Men.

The new tariff, when August comes, will have been in operation for a year. It necessarily took some time to remove the friction of a new machine, but it now works smoothly, and its operations during the last six months of the Government's fiscal year, which ended June 30, have afforded ample opportunity to judge of its effect on American manufacturers and consumers.

The new Appraiser of the Port, Walter H. Bunn, in response to a request by The New-York Times, has noted some of his observations and given some statistics, both of which will be read with especial interest by business men. These will contribute very strongly to the rapidly growing belief that the business of the country is steadily improving and that an era of wonderful activity is at hand. Merchants are reaching out for goods, and imports are rapidly increasing. There is certainly great disappointment in store for the calamity howler and the Republican politicians who have hoped to gather campaign capital on the basis of "Democratic hard times."

Mr. Bunn has not pretended to treat his subject exhaustively. He is a lawyer, and his legal training has led him to weigh carefully the evidence spread before his department. He has drawn some brief businesslike conclusions that are sure to elicit widespread comment. This is what he says:

American Production Developed.

"The importations of leather and glass, with the exception of enameled and patent leather, show a decrease. This decrease is probably largely due to the development and improvement of American production. We have made a great advance in methods of production of enameled and patent leather in this country, but the improvement is not yet sufficient to prevent or materially affect importations. It is probable, however, that importations both of leather and glass will under present conditions continue to decrease.

"Optical goods, musical instruments, German, English, and French fancy goods, toys, dolls, and merchandise of this class show an increase in importation of from 10 to 15 per cent. over last year. Our advices are that more business will be done in these lines this year than in any of the preceding three years.

"Importations of china and glass ware show only a moderate increase. Upon importations of the finer grades of these goods the influence of higher or lower rates of duty is hardly perceptible, as the goods are not made in this country, and the demand for them is steady. Sufficient importations will always be made to meet the demand, whatever the tariff rate may be.

"The importations of paintings have largely increased since the placing of the same upon free list.

"There is a visible increase in the importations of books, lithographs, paper engravings, photographs, and stationery, which may be attributable to return of business confidence and activity, as well as to reduction in duties.

"The importation of cut diamonds shows large decrease in number and value, but the same is compensated for in uncut stones, which are coming in greatly in excess of any former years.

Increase in Silk Imports.

"The importations of merchandise passing through the silk division of this office have greatly increased. Such increase may be attributable in some degree to the revival of business, change in or demands of fashion, low price of silver, as well as to reduction of tariff rates. This increase is shown in French and Swiss piece silks, cotton embroideries, beaded and jet trimmings, the latter fully 40 per cent. There is a very great demand for Japanese silks. This, with the low price of silver, may to some extent explain the increase of fully 50 per cent.

"The increase in silk velvets and silk plushes, fully 100 per cent., cannot well be attributed to any cause except reduction of tariff rates. Lace imports have fallen off considerably, notwithstanding reduction of duties. This decrease, about 20 per cent., is largely due to change of fashion.

"The increase in silk goods is shown by figures following:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1894	$15,490,025,38
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1895	22,494,264,25

"The increase in the seventh (drug) division for nine months prior to May 31, 1895, over like period prior to May 31, 1894, is about 28 per cent. in invoices and 25 per cent. in cases examined and classified. These figures can be better appreciated when I state that the increase represents 491,334 cases of merchandise. The increase

reduction in the rates of duty on these goods, the compound duties of 7 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, 12 cents per square yard, and 44 cents per pound, respectively, and 50 per cent. ad valorem, imposed under the act of October, 1890, on woolen dress goods according to the weight and value of the goods, being superseded by the ad valorem rate of 40 per cent. for goods valued under 50 cents per pound, and 50 per cent. ad valorem if valued over 50 cents per pound, under the present tariff, which reduction has induced importers to bring out a larger quantity of these goods than ever before, and if the reports which the importers bring to us can be accepted as a criterion, the coming season bids fair to be the largest ever known in the importation of woolen dress goods.

"For the same reason as mentioned, the woolen and cotton hosiery business has increased considerably, and the indications are that the present season's business will be enormous.

"The importations of men's leather gloves have decreased to some extent since the operation of the present tariff, and the general importations of leather gloves have been rather less than formerly, but this decrease in the volume of importations cannot be specifically ascribed to the tariff, but rather as the result of the hard times, leather gloves being more or less of a luxury. The reports received from the trade, however, as to the outlook for the importation of leather gloves for next season are most encouraging.

"The importations of artificial flowers and feathers have also increased, and the prospects are favorable for a largely increased business for the Fall season.

"Since the 1st of January, 1895, there have been passed in the fifth division 21,310 cases, as against 12,810 cases for the same period in 1894, a gain of 8,500 cases, and while the year 1894 was one of exceeding dullness, yet this vast increase, following so closely on one of the greatest commercial depressions ever known in this country, leads me to the belief that the present tariff has stimulated business in the lines of goods passed in this division to a remarkable degree, and from what I can learn I am of the opinion that the coming season will be larger by fully 50 per cent. than any previous season.

Effect in Other Lines.

"Wines and liquors show increase in number of invoices, but marked decrease in quantity and value.

"Importations of coffee, teas, and Chinese goods have increased, and a still heavier trade in these lines is promised.

"Lemons have not increased. Oranges have decreased, and as the domestic fruit is regarded very favorably by the dealers it is probable that diminished importations in these lines may reasonably be expected.

"Cigars have fallen off over one-third, and tobacco correspondingly. This result is, as to this port, not in any wise attributable to the operation of the new tariff reduction of duties, but, as to tobacco, is undoubtedly caused by the removal of the large number of manufacturers from New-York City and vicinity to Tampa and Key West.

"Invoices of groceries are rapidly increasing in number and volume represented, and there is every indication of healthy activity in all lines.

"Lumber, which under the tariff of 1890 paid $1 to $2-per 1,000 feet, is now on the free list. The increase in the importation of lumber has not been noticeable.

"Wood pulp, which was under former tariff dutiable at $6 to $7 per ton, is under present tariff dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem. At the date of the passage of the act of 1894, this ad valorem rate was about equivalent to the former specific duty. The importation of wood pulp has not been increased, owing probably more to the reduction in prices caused by competition among American manufacturers than to the tariff rates.

"Horses at $150 or less were formerly dutiable at $30. Valued at more than $150 at 20 per cent. ad valorem; now all are dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importation of cheap or low-priced horses has not increased. I think the use of electricity and improved machinery, and increase of production of this cheap class of horses in the West has made importation on any terms unprofitable.

On the Wool Trade.

"The importations of heavy woolens have increased very materially over the importations of a year ago. For the five months beginning with Jan. 1 they were as follows:

Countries from Shipped Whence.

M'ths.	Great Britain.	Germany	Austria.	France & Belgium.
Jan	$1,666,345.70	$358,023.18	$33,087.64	$100,442.28
Feb	1,279,270.29	144,523.71	10,945.56	81,226.37
Mch	1,213,046.83	151,564.12	3,162.64	51,922.44
Apl	891,951.76	166,619.07	2,289.01	49,224.06
May	891,050.12	95,728.62	2,983.02	33,759.38

"The importations of 1894, of course, were very much lighter, as will be seen from a comparison of the number of packages passed in the corresponding time for the two years

1894.	Packages Examined.	Packages Classified.
January	568	1,385
February	657	2,235
March	538	1,711
April	488	1,834
May	342	1,525
	2,653	9,290
1895.	Packages Examined	Packages Classified.
January had to	7,809	19,040
February	1,540	9,040
March	1,674	7,534
April	1,421	7,050
May	1,285	5,412
	7,669	36,932

The Cost of Importation.

"As a matter of course, the months of January and February of this year were extraordinarily heavy. The tariff on woolens going into effect on Jan. 1, while wool was admitted free four months earlier, precluded the possibility of profitably importing manufactures of wool in that interval of time, except of such goods as were required for immediate consumption in answer to the demands of fashion, all the warehouses were filled to overflowing in anticipation of the new tariff taking effect, and four months' business was practically crowded into two months' time. A fair estimate of the importations that will follow during the rest of the year is safer to take from the last three months, March, April, and May, and the average of the first three months. To take a fair view of the effect of the new tariff on importations of woolens, with free wool and a protection of 50 per cent. to the manufacturer, I do not believe that it will stimulate importations to the effect generally anticipated. The excessive duties under McKinley act certainly curtailed importations, especially in lower priced goods, where the equivalent ad valorem of the pound duty increased in ratio inversely to the value of goods, in some cases making some equal to 300 per cent. A fairer criterion is a comparison with the last year, previous to the change of the act of 1883.

"All the manufactures of wool and worsted imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, amounted to $56,582,000. This is at an average rate of $4,715,166.66 per month.

"The importations for the whole of the United States for the first four months of the year commencing Jan. 1, 1895, were $20,111,000. For the months of March and April they were only $8,168,000. This shows that the same relations exist in the first two months of the year to the next months succeeding, and in all classes of merchandise composed of wool and worsted, for the whole of the United States, that are pointed out to characterize the business of this port in heavy woolens and worsteds. The average for the two months is something over $4,000,000. It is, therefore, safe to say, from a consideration of these figures, that the bulk of the business will not exceed, for this calendar year, the business done in the imported woolens and worsteds previous to the adoption of the McKinley tariff. I am of the opinion that the prospects of foreign woolens and worsteds are such that rather diminishing figures than increasing ones will have to be looked for.

How American Industry Is Benefited.

"The complete breakdown of industry and commerce during the year succeeding the late panic, and the expectation of a radical revision in the tariff, such as is contained in a change in the cost of the raw material, reducing it to almost one-half in price of the cost it held but two years ago, naturally reduced stocks of goods to such an extent that after the settlement of the question an extraordinary demand arose. We have the right to presume, and it is the opinion of leading importers, that the American manufacturer, getting acquainted with the superior advantages of foreign wools, will soon be able and willing, after the first increased demand has been satisfied, to undersell to the extent that profitable importation under existing tariff rates will become impossible in quite a number of lines.

"The importations of foreign wools of Class I. which is clothing wool, for the four months beginning with January of this year, amounted to 62,000,000 pounds; in Class II. which is combing wool, &c., to 10,800,000 pounds. The importations for the whole of the calendar year of 1893 amounted to 30,778,000 pounds in Class I, and in Class II to 3,881,000 pounds.

"In 1892, a year not marked by any silver panic, Class I. amounted to 51,000,000 and Class II. to 6,000,000 pounds. The last two years under the tariff of 1883 were 20,224,000 for 1889 and 16,649,000 pounds for 1890, in Class I.; and 6,871,000 for 1889 and 7,658,000 pounds for 1890, in Class II. wools. I do not include carpet wools in this statement, because carpet wools have always been imported, and no radical change in the demand is made by a change in the tariff. The stimulating effect of free wool on American industries can be grasped by this statement of the remarkable increase in the importation in the raw material which, to the extent of the excess, came in formerly in the form of manufactured goods.

"It has further to be stated that in the amount of importation of heavy woolens a great quantity of goods is contained which were formerly excluded on account of the heavy weight duty, charging shoddy and cotton mixed woolen goods with the same duty per pound as goods made of the finest Australian stock. Taking this class out, a closer relation to the importations under former tariffs would be produced, as under the old tariff few but all-wool goods could be imported.

Other Branches of Trade.

"In all other branches of trade passing through the sixth division of this office little need be said. They are all inferior in importance to wool and woolens. Furs have not been changed much in the tariff and will not be affected by the changes.

"When the new tariff went into effect, the stock of sugar in hands of refiners and dealers was very heavy, and for that reason receipts for succeeding four months were light. The importations of sugar during past three months have been unusually heavy.

"Present business prosperity, with promise of large crops of fruit, warrant belief that the importations will show an increase over last year. Receipts of chocolate, confectionery, and honey are light, showing a slight increase. Very little molasses is entered at this port, the bulk of the same going to Boston and Portland. Glucose manufactured in this country is superior in quality to the imported article, and importation has almost wholly ceased.

"The importation of merchandise examined in the fourth (linen and cotton) division has increased 75 per cent. over the like period of last year, such increase being principally in linens, countable cotton, and yarns. Burlaps and grain bags made of burlaps were by the new tariff put on the free list, notwithstanding which the importations have not perceptibly increased.

"A notable fact, and one which requires careful examination, is that foreign manufacturers have advanced their prices of burlaps to an amount fully equal to the duty imposed by the tariff of 1890, thus depriving the consumer of the benefits expected from reduction of duties. The Government loses nearly $2,000,000 in duties, and without corresponding or any gain to the people. During the year 1894 duty was collected in amount as follows:

On bags for grain, made of burlaps	$517,519.09
On burlaps of flax, jute, or hemp, under sixty inches	1,352,757.50
On burlaps of flax, jute, or hemp, over sixty inches	108,842.80
Total	$1,979,119.48

"Should this condition of affairs continue, restoration of reasonable rates of duty, yielding, as the same will, at least two millions of revenue, will doubtless be urged. I am convinced an ad valorem duty on burlaps can be collected at less cost to the Government than a specific duty, for the reason that market values are well known or easily determined, and the cost of weighing and handling would be saved.

Evidences of Activity.

"Under the present tariff there have been increased importations of guns, pearl buttons, metal leaf of all kinds, tacks, and nails, caused chiefly by the reductions of duty in the present act. Under the act of 1890 the rates on all these goods were very high, in some instances being practically prohibitory.

"Metal notions and metal military and naval trimmings show a fair increase, caused by the natural and expected improvement over last year's dull season, and by the reduction of duty from 45 to 35 per cent.

"Bicycle sundries, such as lamps and saddles, are imported very largely, the reason being that the facilities of American manufacturers for putting together the finished bicycles are increasing every day.

"Importations of Portland cement are increasing right along, owing to constant activity in building operations.

"Electric light carbons are also increasing, the reason being the steady extension of the use of electric lights.

"Bicycles have fallen off very much, the cause being the very great increase in the output of finished machines by American manufacturers, which output, I am informed, will exceed 450,000 machines.

"The imports have rapidly fallen off from about 20,000 in 1892, 12,000 in 1893, 2,000 in 1894, to about 200 thus far in 1895.

"Enameled iron kitchen ware is imported to a very small extent now as compared with a few years ago. The tariff has had nothing to do with it, however, the sole cause being the buying out and crushing out of foreign competition by domestic manufacturers.

"Blasting caps are not imported at all, the rate of duty—$2.07 per thousand—being prohibitory.

"Metal umbrella parts, such as ribs, &c., show a marked falling off, caused chiefly by increased domestic manufacture, and partly by the increase of duty in the present act.

A Steady and Permanent Increase.

"On the whole, indications point to a steady and permanent increase of business in general, which will be fostered, no doubt, by renewed business confidence and activity, and by the generally reasonable rates of duty in the present tariff.

"I have given you somewhat in detail the condition of business as indicated by importations to July 1. That there is no falling off from this is manifest, as the invoices received since July 1 to this time average 1,170 per day.

"The heavy advance in values of domestic staple products, with promise of abundant harvests this Fall, the activity in mining iron, and all manufacturing industries warrant the belief that present prosperity is to continue and the good times now in sight be permanently established."

GREAT NECK TO BE LIGHTED

The Women Will Hereafter Keep the Lamps in Order and Well Filled.

The Village Improvement Society is one of the recently organized societies of Great Neck. It is composed of women of the wealthier class. They have undertaken to improve the village. At their meeting last week the subject of lighting the streets was taken up. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for doing it.

At the meeting yesterday communications were read from M. T. Thurston and J. C. Baker, who have undertaken to collect money from residents to pay for lamps. They have had much success, and now have considerable money promised.

The women agreed to keep the lamps in order, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of engaging a man to fill and clean the lamps. It will report at the meeting to be held next week. The Board of Directors of the league have tendered the society the use of the League Assembly Hall, and the meetings will be held there hereafter.

Word from Mariner McCallum.

The steamship Wittekind, which arrived yesterday, brought news of Robert McCallum, the foolhardy young mariner who three weeks ago steered a little cockleshell boat out from this port, bound for England. The boat was sighted by the Wittekind July 9, 652 miles from Sandy Hook.

McCallum reported himself well, and asked the latitude and longitude to verify his calculations. McCallum's boat was provisioned for sixty days when he sailed. He expected to cross the Atlantic in about forty-five days. At the rate of progress he has been making he is likely to exhaust his supply of provisions before he completes his journey.

Arrested in Buffalo for Forgery.

A message was received at Police Headquarters last night that Frank E. Waldron had been arrested in Buffalo for forgery. The arrest was made by order of Superintendent Bull of the Buffalo police force on a telegram from Detective Sergeant McClusky of this city.

The complainant against Waldron is George W. Potter, a dealer in underwear at 48 Leonard Street, who lives at 515 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Detective Sergeant Holland started for Buffalo last night to bring Waldron to this city. The warrant for Waldron's arrest was issued by Magistrate Deuel.

PRESENTED THE BANNERS

Awards of Merit Made to Christian Endeavor Societies.

MEETINGS IN CHURCHES AND TENTS

Parliaments of Nations Held In Two Places, at Which Representatives of Many Countries Spoke.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Christian Endeavorers gathered by thousands at 6:30 o'clock this morning in twenty-one churches of Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville, where prayer meetings were held. All the meetings were upon the same topic—"Faith, Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for Strength." Nearly all the leaders were visiting clergymen and delegates. The meetings were conducted upon lines similar to those of the regular Endeavor devotional exercises.

Mechanics' Hall was filled at 9:30 o'clock, when the Rev. M. Rhodes of St. Louis, Mo., called the meeting to order. George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn acted as musical director. William T. Ellis of Boston presented a report reviewing the condition of the different societies, indicating the remarkable spread of the movement.

The Rev. Knight Chaplin of London, England, presented the cardinal principles of Christian Endeavor. He said:

The cardinal principles of Christian Endeavor are these: First, service by all; second, love to all; third, separation from all, and fourth, consecration in all. With regard to the first of these I may say that the abundant hope of the Church of Jesus Christ lies in leading the young people to offer the flower of their life to God while that flower is yet in the bud. The day has gone by for supposing that no good work could be done for Christ and the Church until the energy and enthusiasm of youth have been superseded by the wisdom and ripened experience of age. I regard it as an honor, great and unspeakable, to be yoked together in service with God's veterans, but we recognize that there is a work and a place in the Christian Church for the youngest of disciples.

Looking around, we discover that many of the world's best-known men accomplished their best work in comparatively early years.

"Service by all." This, as you know, is one of the watchwords of this movement. Not sentiment, but service. The movement, indeed, exists in order to translate sentiment into practical life and work. That does not mean that either the founder or the leaders of the movement undervalue sentiment.

"Separation from all." What do I mean by that? I mean very much what Dr. Clark has expressed in a booklet of his which has had wide circulation in our country. He there says: "This society has its literary and its social and its other features, but it is firstly and paramountly a religious society." It is imperatively necessary that it observe our weekly meeting as a weekly prayer meeting; it must never become less than this; it must never become other than this. The weekly meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society is not an entertainment, but a devotional service. Let us never forget that this is pre-eminently a spiritual movement.

It is only while my life is entirely separated from everything out of harmony with the mind and the will of God that I can be of any real, full measure, the temple of the Holy Ghost. And that which is true of the individual is true of the society. It is only while our societies in all their activities and methods of work are in direct line and complete harmony with the mind and the will of God, the Holy Ghost, that we can be used to the fullest extent in the achievement of success and victory for Christ and the Church.

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, Minn., with a brief address, gave the State banner for greatest proportionate increase in local societies to the British Territory of Assiniboia, in which fifty-three new societies were organized last year. It was received by William Patterson of Toronto, Ontario, who will carry it to the territory, which is so distant that no representative was present at the convention.

A second address upon cardinal principles of Christian endeavor was delivered by the Rev. Otis A. Smith of Evansville, Ind.

An open parliament on the topic, "The Pledge, the Backbone of the Society; Its Necessity and Its Paramount Value," was conducted by O. W. Stewart of Eureka, Ill. Many expressions of opinion from different States were given. Minnesota claimed to have converted 1,000 in one year as a result of the pledge. In Vermont the pledge had been inserted in the Church covenant. California, which has just reorganized its societies under the pledge, expected to double its Endeavorers within two years.

The last speaker was President A. E. Turner of Lincoln University, Illinois, who delivered an address upon the subject, "I Ought, Therefore I Can."

The meeting adjourned at noon, and scores of evangelistic meetings followed throughout the city.

In Tent Endeavor, Prof. Howard B. Grose of the University of Chicago was the presiding officer. The devotional exercises were conducted by W. H. Penneil of Washington, D. C. The presentation of junior State banners followed, the Rev. J. F. Cowan of Pittsburg, Penn., conducting. The honors were given in Secretary Baer's report, already published. The Rev. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg, Penn., received the first banner for the Pennsylvania Union, of which he is President.

The Rev. J. L. Lamont of Belfast, Ireland, spoke on the cardinal Endeavor principles as seen by an Irish Endeavorer.

"We have principles in the Christian Endeavor," he said. "We do not claim to have made them, but they have made us. A Christian Endeavorer stands four-square against every wind that blows. The Christian Endeavorer is endeavoring to put the old Gospel teachings of Jesus Christ into practice. Love and brotherhood in Jesus Christ is what we want the young people to strive for. Let us bear aloft the torch of truth and testimony."

An open parliament was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Fifield of Chicago, the topic being, "The Heart of the Society—the Consecration Meeting: How to Make the Most of It."

Several leading questions were asked by Mr. Fifield, and many interesting points and much information as to methods pursued in different societies were brought out. Reports from denominational meetings held yesterday afternoon were then presented.

Every meeting was full of enthusiasm over the Christian Endeavor movement, and the universal testimony was that the Christian Endeavor Society is a natural and effective ally of the Christian Church of whatever denomination.

The Rev. S. P. Rose of Montreal spoke upon the "Cardinal Principles of Christian Endeavor," presented from the standpoint of a Canadian Endeavorer, in which he suggested some benefits that came from the application of Christian Endeavor principles.

In Tent Williston, President Francis E. Clark presided. Percy S. Foster of Washington, D. C., led the praise service, and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Wilberforce University, Iowa, offered prayer. Amos R. Wells, managing editor of The Golden Rule, gave the Information Committee's report.

The Rev. W. J. L. Closs of Sydney, Australia, said there were 50,000 Christian Endeavorers in Australia. Australia holds four cardinal, essential points in its Christian Endeavor work—life, loyalty, liberty, and love.

The Rev. E. B. Bagley of Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the National House of Representatives, led in reports from denominational services by an introductory address.

The joint rally of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was reported by the Rev. R. Haywood Stitt, a witty colored man, who said he represented the 2,000,000 black children of Father Clark. The colored people had followed the white people into the Christian Endeavor movement. They had been following white men for many years. They had followed them to America. White men came to America as interlopers; colored people came because they were invited and urged to come. They had followed white men into the Congress of the Nation. They had followed them to jails and to the penitentiaries. They did not want to follow any longer. They would say to the Christian Endeavorer: "We are not following you—we are with you."

The Rev. R. W. Lewis of Meridian, Miss., spoke for a young denomination, the Cumberland Presbyterian born in 1810, a church that believes in non-sectarians and in non-sectionalism, a church that knows no North, no South. The Rev. Allan B. Philputt reported from the Disciples of Christ, a denomination fourth in size in the United States, and third in Christian Endeavor membership.

Winslow M. Bell of Milton, N. Y., spoke of the success of the Christian Endeavor movement in the Society of Friends.

The Rev. Willis S. Hinman of Columbia, Penn., reported from the Lutherans, and said that the mother Church of American churches was glad to be a child of Christian Endeavor.

The Rev. A. S. Snelly of Bally, Penn., spoke of the Mennonite rally. The Rev. H. C. Vedder spoke of the Baptist meeting in Tent Endeavor, the largest gathering of Baptists ever held in the world. The Rev. W. R. Cruickshank of Montreal spoke of the Canadian Presbyterian rally.

The Rev. John Pollock of Shamrock Street Church, Glasgow, Scotland, spoke of Christian Endeavor in the "Land of Cakes and Covenants." Scotland, he said, was slow in accepting new things, but had fallen in love with the Christian Endeavor movement.

The banner for greatest gain in number of societies was presented to England's representatives. The Rev. Knight Chaplin of London, England, responded, and invited all present to London to a World's Christian Endeavor convention in 1900.

"God save the Queen" was sung at the close of Mr. Chaplin's speech. It was followed by "America."

The Rev. J. A. Blondthaler of Indianapolis, Ind., led an open parliament on the topic, "The Feet and Hands of the Society—How They Are Employed." The practical methods of Christian Endeavor work were discussed in brief speeches by many delegates.

Dwight L. Moody spoke in Faneuil Hall upon the obstacles to salvation. He dwelt particularly upon the necessity of forgiveness and prayer to salvation.

Committee conferences were held in a number of churches in the afternoon.

Prayer and praise services were held in Mechanics' Hall, Tent Williston, and Tent Endeavor in the evening. The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn spoke on "Denominational Loyalty and Interdenominational Fellowship." In Mechanics' Hall, after which the "Fellowship Banner" was presented by the Rev. U. F. Swengel of Baltimore. The exercises in the hall were closed with an address by the Rev. J. T. McCrary of Allegheny City, Penn.

In Tent Williston, Napoleon D. H. Tribau made an address on "The Floating Societies." The Rev. H. Montgomery of Belfast, Ireland, also made an address. The "Fellowship Banner" was presented by the Rev. Rivington D. Lord of Brooklyn.

The most interesting evening meeting was that of "Parliament of Nations," with five-minute addresses on "Our Fellowship." Representatives from England, Scotland, Canada, Armenia, the United States, China, Palestine, and France spoke.

"The Christian Home Bureau" was the subject of an address by the Rev. G. F. Love of Rochester, N. Y., in Tent Endeavor. The "Fellowship Banner" was presented by the Rev. H. W. Sherwood of Rondout, N. Y. The Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk of Hagerstown, Md., spoke on "The Centrality of Christian Fellowship."

A parliament of nations was held in this tent also. Addresses were made by representatives from Alaska, Wales, India, Australia, Germany, Syria, Japan, and Persia.

An important meeting for the formation of a World's Christian Endeavor Union was held in Mechanics' Hall at 4 o'clock P. M., with nearly 3,000 present. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, presided. He explained that the matter had been presented to leaders in the Christian Endeavor work in different countries, and had already been acted upon in some. The idea, he said, originated with the Rev. W. J. L. Closs, President of the New South Wales Christian Endeavor Union.

The Rev. Mr. Closs addressed the gathering in advocacy of the movement. He read a rough draft for a Constitution, which provided that the World's Christian Endeavor Union should be composed of individuals, not societies or unions; that a $1 fee should make one a life member, and there should be no more dues or fees, and there should be no salaried office. Triennial conventions or meetings should be held.

It was unanimously voted to form a World's Christian Endeavor Union, and a committee of five was appointed, with Mr. Closs as Chairman, with power to formulate a constitution on the lines of the one read to the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Clark was elected President. He suggested that the first general meeting be held in Washington next year, with the United Society Convention, and this was adopted. J. Willis Baer was elected Secretary tentatively, and William Shaw of Boston Treasurer.

HELD AT BAY WITH A CURTAIN POLE

Mr. Martin Threatened to Shoot and the Thief Was Captured.

There was a lively hunt for a burglar in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Martin, 207 West Fortieth Street, Thursday morning. The thief was finally caught by Mr. Martin, who held him at bay with a curtain pole until the police arrived.

The Martins occupy rear apartments. They were sitting at the breakfast table when they heard the thief. Through the parlor and other rooms they ran. Mrs. Martin imploring her husband to shoot the thief, although she knew perfectly well that there was not a firearm in the house.

The janitor of the house opposite, who saw the thief enter by a window, arrived in a short time, and he and Mr. Martin soon discovered a bulging behind a pair of portieres covering a blind door in the private hall.

"Look out!" cried Martin to his wife, who was standing beside the door. "He's in there."

Mrs. Martin fled, first seizing a curtain pole, which she thrust into her husband's hands, commanding him to shoot to kill.

Martin kept the pole aimed at the thief until his wife returned with a policeman and a crowd of people, who had been patrolling in front of the house to cut off any attempted retreat of the burglar. When the curtains were pulled aside a negro was found, who, with two good suits of clothes under his arm, protested his innocence. He gave a fictitious name at the police station, and he was removed to Jefferson Market and held for trial.

Contest for Excise Board Counsel.

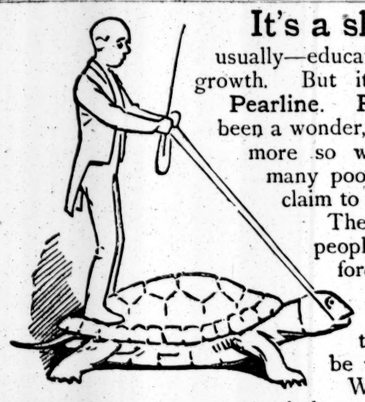
There is a contest for appointment as counsel to the Excise Board to succeed Alfred R. Page, who had a disagreement with the Commissioners, and whose resignation will be presented. The Brookfield Republicans want Julius M. Mayer appointed, but it is said this is not satisfactory to Commissioner Murray, who is President of the board. The State Democracy wants Daniel O'Connell of the Twenty-third Assembly District to get the place. The Commissioners have not yet received Mr. Page's resignation. President Murray declined to talk about it yesterday.

Fifth Judicial Court Condemned.

The Health Department, through Inspectors Frederick Sprenger and C. F. Spencer, has declared the old Fifth Judicial Court Building, 154 Clinton Street, "dangerous to life and detrimental to the health" of those who have to frequent it, and the rookery—for it is nothing better—will have to be vacated.

Saratoga Clubhouse Will Close.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The Saratoga Clubhouse will to-morrow night be closed. This is the declaration of R. A. Canfield of New-York City, the owner and manager, who finds that the decision against gambling is liable to render it unprofitable for him to keep the place open.



It's a slow process,

usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearline. Pearline's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy.

These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearline. We protest. Don't judge Pearline by the company it has to keep. 471

EXCISE AND SUNDAY LAWS

Continued from Page 1.

the dry goods stores, and all other lines of business? Then we would not have any Sunday at all.

The full text of Judge McAdam's opinion follows:

The plaintiff is the proprietor of a saloon at 138 Park Row, this city, which has been duly licensed for the sale of liquors. On Sunday, July 7, 1895, he removed all intoxicating liquors from his premises and offered for sale thereon soda water, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and seltzer water. When such sales were going on, plaintiff was arrested by Officer Downing of the Sixth Precinct. He was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, who discharged him on the ground that he had committed no offense. Capt. Young, the commander of the Sixth Precinct, has informed the plaintiff that if he opens his premises for the sale of non-intoxicating drinks on the 14th inst., he will arrest him, and will keep on arresting him as long as he persists in selling on Sunday. The plaintiff therefore applies for an injunction enjoining the officers from making the threatened arrest, or interfering with his business.

While the sale of soda water, sarsaparilla, and the like on Sunday is not a violation of the excise law, it is a clear violation of the statutes for the observance of the Sabbath, and renders the defendant liable to arrest on that charge. The Penal Code, Section 266, forbids all trades on the Sabbath, except where the same are works of necessity, and, by Section 267—

All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.

Section 269 of the Penal Code provides—

Sabbath breaking is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $10, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding five days, or by both, but for a second or other offense, where the party shall have been previously convicted, it shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $20, and imprisonment in a county jail not less than five nor more than twenty days.

All good citizens, and particularly those whose character has been certified as good by the issuing of licenses, should abstain from any infraction of the law. If laws are onerous, relief rests in legislative wisdom and not in judicial discretion. The policy of the State is expressed in the laws made by the representatives of the people, and courts must see that these laws are enforced. Many slight infractions of the law are at times tolerated. But toleration is not license.

The application for the injunction is denied.

GEN. SCHURZ'S WORDS OF WARNING

He Defends President Roosevelt and Upholds Respect for the Law.

The following letter from Gen. Carl Schurz to the editor of The Staats-Zeitung was published in that newspaper yesterday. Gen. Schurz defends the action which President Roosevelt of the Police Board has taken in regard to the Sunday enforcement of the excise law, and endeavors to show that any desertion of the reform administration by the German element of this city would lead to the return to power of Tammany Hall:

To the Editor of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

Dear Sir: The Sunday question, as it presents itself at this moment to the citizens of New-York, is of such many-sided interest to the public in general, and to the German-Americans in particular, that it should be discussed in an entirely calm, unprejudiced, and dispassionate spirit, and I beg you to give me room in your columns for an expression of my views.

First, permit me to correct some misconceptions of a personal nature. The paper concerning this subject, signed by Messrs. von Briesen, Schwab, Schiff, Knauth, Cilis, Pannes, and myself, was introduced in The Staats-Zeitung with the following remark:

The signers are among our most respected business men, they count themselves among the Germans of this city and among the reformers, and they are mostly members of the G. O. P., who, when working for reform, cannot forget their party.

The fact is that among the signers there is, as far as I know, only one who at the last Presidential election did not vote for Cleveland. And this one is not meant in a zealous party man, but a faithful and zealous friend of reform. The allegation that party spirit had anything whatever to do with that paper is, therefore, absolutely unfounded.

In the Staats-Zeitung of July 1 I found the following:

Messrs. Strong and Roosevelt do not act in good faith as to their official duty, but put this forward only to screen a malicious chicanery directed against a part of the population of New-York, whom they hate, and these citizens will reckon with them eye for eye, and tooth for tooth. They may depend upon it. Under the flag of reform, nativism has invaded the city administration, and the nativists will be ejected therefrom heels over head.

It is not my purpose to justify all the official acts of Mr. Strong or to reconcile what discrepancies there may be between the wording of Mr. Strong's promises and his own understanding of them. But so far as I know the man I believe it is wrong to charge him with hatred of foreigners, especially of the Germans, and with narrow-minded nativism.

As to Mr. Roosevelt, I have known him long and well, and can speak of him with confidence. There are political questions on which I do not agree with him by any means. But may assure you, whoever calls Mr. Roosevelt a narrow-minded nativist, or an intolerant Puritan, or a haughty aristocrat, or a supercilious dandy, does not know him at all. He is, on the contrary, a well-educated gentleman of very liberal views. He is a public-spirited partisan, but I have never known a public officer who permitted himself to be less biased by party interest or influence in the performance of his official duties. As a Civil Service Commissioner he enforced the law with rare energy and intrepidity, and in doing so he spared the politicians of his own party perhaps even less than those of the Democratic faith. And when he tells you that his administration of the Police Department will be entirely free from party spirit, you may depend upon his word. To ascribe his present action to any nativistic, or religious, or partisan motives is, therefore, a gross injustice.

Permit me now a word about the point of view from which I personally look at the matter in question. That for various reasons a more liberal Sunday legislation and generally greater liberty of reasonable enjoyment are desirable I believe as firmly as you do. But I have never regarded that liberty of enjoyment as the only or as the highest good for which we should strive. I do not mean merely that questions of National union or independence, or of peace or war and the like, are of superior consequence; but it seems to me that honest municipal government, with reliable protection of person and property, with intelligent and impartial administration of justice, with an efficient and incorruptible police, with enlightened care for popular education and sanitary measures, &c., is of greater general importance to the people. Certainly good municipal government, with reasonable Sunday liberty, is preferable, and should be worked for.

But I believe the population of New-York can, after all, get along better without the opening of saloons on Sundays than without clean streets, a plentiful supply of good water, good schools, public security, effective sanitary arrangements, and the like, all the days of the week. In saying this I do not underestimate the value of the desired Sunday liberty, and I recognize the importance of all the questions of principle involved therein. But what I wish to emphasize is that, while we strive with all proper means for the attainment of that reasonable Sunday liberty, we should not, as good citizens, overlook the relative importance of this and other public interests, and especially we should not make interests of more general importance dependent upon this one thing. We should endeavor to accomplish as much as possible all good ends together.

Above all, we should never give room to the thought that any disappointment concerning Sunday liberty would justify us in doing anything calculated to restore Tammany Hall to power. We must never forget what Tammany rule really was; that under it all branches of the Municipal Government were honey-combed with corruption and wickedness; that our filthy streets were a general scandal, and that especially in those parts of the city inhabited by poor people they poisoned the air so as to breed disease and death; that all classes of the population were subjected to a system of blackmail and robbery, from which the poor and the helpless suffered most; that this system of blackmail was in great part sustained by the toll levied upon saloon keepers for the privilege of breaking the Sunday law with impunity; that in consequence of such iniquitous practices, the police fell into an extremely demoralized condition, and served more to spread lawlessness and crime than to give protection to person and property; that, in fact, our City Government became a disgrace to the American name. What honorable citizen will not wish, at any price, to prevent the return of such calamities?

The reorganization of the police is evidently the most difficult as well as the most pressing problem before the present municipal administration. Not only is the corrupt element to be expelled from the police force—a task rendered especially perplexing by the failure of the Legislature to give the required legislative aid—but the force is also to be inspired anew with that respect for the law which under the Tammany régime had entirely disappeared. And this requires especially rigorous measures, as the force could not otherwise be sufficiently cleansed of its vicious material. But without the revival of the respect for the law the police would soon become as corrupt and profligate as before.

Now, you may say that the police force can be inspired with proper respect for the law even if the head of the police ordains that a certain law, impunity for the violation of which had formerly been one of the main sources of police corruption, shall be enforced only apparently, or a little, or not at all. But you will admit that there may be two opinions about this. The thought lies near, that when the head of the police makes a difference with regard to the enforcement of such law, or permits the members of the force to make such a difference at their pleasure, the effect upon the force will be most demoralizing, and very soon the "Pantatas," or the patrolmen, will have themselves handsomely paid again for favors granted. And thus the old corrupt state of things will presently be in full bloom again.

No doubt there are here, as well as elsewhere, laws or ordinances which in the course of time have become "dead letters," and which thus have fallen into disuse and oblivion. But the argument that the Sunday law might be ignored likewise fails for the reason that the Sunday law has never been a "dead letter," but has by the arbitrary manner of its enforcement been one of the principal fountains of that very corruption against which we have recently fought. Let us hear Mr. Roosevelt himself on this point. A few days ago he said to a reporter for The New-York World:

In the first place, this excise law wasn't in the least a dead law. It was alive in reference to some people and not in reference to others. Under the old Tammany board about 5,000 arrests were made every year for violation of the Sunday excise law. The very month before I came into office 500 arrests were made. In other words, the law has always been enforced against some saloon keepers. But it never was enforced against the man with a pull. The only difference in my method of enforcing it has been that I have enforced it against every man, whether he had a pull or whether he hadn't. I started with no theory whatever about the excise law. But Sunday after Sunday complaints were brought to me that certain saloon keepers were forced to close when men right across the way from them, or even next door, were allowed to be open. I made investigation after investigation, personally and by my agents, and I found this was true. There were then two alternative courses to follow. Either I could tell the police to inform the saloon keepers who were not violating the law that they could violate it, or else insist that the men who were violating it should observe it. Of course, as an officer who wishes to observe his oath of office, the latter was the only possible course to take. I am an executive, not a legislative, officer. What my views may be as to the ethical merits of a given law cannot alter my duty in enforcing it. Moreover, there is no use in telling me that it is the State which makes laws for the city, and that, therefore, the city is at liberty to disregard them. Such a doctrine would result in mere anarchy.

You will not deny that this utterance is entitled to respectful consideration. I am far from saying that Mr. Roosevelt should under no circumstances be criticised. Whenever he transgresses his power, or neglects his duties, or misbehaves in any other way, let him be criticised as sharply and also as justly as other officials would be. But when, simply because he thinks it his duty to enforce a law without regard to "pull," and thus to stop a terrible source of police corruption, he is publicly denounced as a pasha, a despot, a nativist, an aristocrat, and so on, and when the members of the police force, who simply carry out their instruction, as in duty bound, are pilloried as a tyrant's henchmen, janizaries, pandours, and what not, such denunciations, it seems to me, are not only most unjust, but, considering their inflaming character, not altogether harmless as to their possible effect.

I have formerly expressed the opinion that

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AMERICA IN THE FIFTIES

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. By John Ford Rhodes. 8vo. Vol. III. 1860-62. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Mr. Rhodes's new volume deals with the first years of the war, but it contains also a general sketch of the country during the decade 1850-60. The recent financial difficulties will cause the reader to follow with much interest the author's account of the great crisis of 1857. In 1854 there was a disturbance premonitory to the great panic of 1857, in some such way as the depression caused by the failure of the Barings preceded the collapse of the last two years. In September, 1854, there was a panic in Wall Street, and in November there was a series of disasters in the South, in the course of which many banks suspended payment. In New-York, commercial paper sold at from 2 to 3 per cent. a month. Later there were repeated warnings of the coming crisis. Greeley called the attention of the American people to the "fact that two-thirds of them were in debt," and advised them to get their houses in order for the coming storm.

By the Fourth of July ready money was hard to get. The final blow came in August. On the 24th of that month the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company failed for $7,000,000. As the result there was a panic on the New-York Stock Exchange, and a great many failures of bankers and brokers. Money rose to 3, 4, and 5 per cent. a month. In September the Bank of Pennsylvania failed. The banks of Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Reading also failed. In October there was a heavy run on the New-York banks. At 10:30 on the evening of Oct. 13 the New-York City banks decided to suspend specie payments on the next day. The suffering was very general throughout the country. Theodore Parker said: "There was never so much mental suffering in any two months as in the last five weeks." It was estimated that there were in New-York 30,000 to 40,000 men lacking employment. Daily meetings of the unemployed were held in Tompkins Square. A procession of 5,000 marched to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street and thence to the City Hall with banners on which were inscribed "We Want Work." A squad of 50 soldiers from Governors Island and 50 marines from the navy yard were detailed to guard the Government money at the Sub-Treasury.

Fernando Wood was Mayor of New-York at the time, and was a candidate for re-election. It was charged that the course he took was the result of his wish to be popular. He proposed, in a message to the Common Council, the purchase by the city of 50,000 barrels of flour and other articles in proportion to be given the laborers at cost prices, in payment for their labor upon the public works. But these appeals to the laboring classes did not result in the re-election of Fernando Wood. His opponent, who was the candidate of the respectable and orderly people of the city, was elected by a small majority.

It was charged by some persons that the panic of 1857 was due to the reduction in the tariff made in March of that year. Greeley, who did not accept this view, held that the ultimate cause of the panic was the Walker tariff of 1846, which was a revenue tariff. In the opinion of the writer, the most important cause of the panic was the expansion of credit resulting from the rapid building of railroads and the introduction of a new supply of gold from California.

Perhaps the most entertaining part of Mr. Rhodes's work is the sketch he gives of certain social, religious, and artistic characteristics of the country which prevailed during this decade. A number of interesting pages are given to an account of the great religious revival of 1858, which was supposed to be due to the financial disasters of the preceding year, and which was undoubtedly one of the most profound and extensive religious movements that has ever taken place in this country. Reports showing the widespread life of the movement came from all directions. They crowd the newspaper files of the day. From one island in Penobscot Bay, Me., came the word: "A great and glorious work of divine grace is being wrought here." There was "a general outpouring of the Spirit" in Cincinnati. Similar accounts came from Michigan, Minnesota, and other parts of the country. The daily noon prayer meetings in Fulton Street had a historian who related remarkable instances of "answers to prayer," and "instantaneous conversions." A conductor was converted in a Sixth Avenue horse car. A sailor "met Christ at the wheel." It was a striking scene at Beecher's Plymouth Church when at a reception of 190 converts the great congregation rose and burst into some hymn expressive of Christian fellowship.

It is said that the most interesting of the noon prayer meetings were those held in Burton's old theatre in Chambers Street. One man told how in that building he had heard Burton in Aminadab Sleek and expressed his joy to be present under such different circumstances. "I am not here," he said, "to see the Serious family ridiculed, but to meet this great family of praying people." It is said that upon one occasion, when Henry Ward Beecher led the service, the building being packed from floor to dome with 3,000 people, a man in the congregation prayed very earnestly for Burton, Burton himself being present and visibly affected. At the conclusion of the prayer for Burton it happened that the sound of singing from another meeting was heard. Beecher stepped forward and said: "Brethren, do you hear that? That is the sound of worship out of the old barroom of this theatre; let us spend two minutes in silent prayer and thanksgiving." The revival did not excite in Boston the intense interest which it had aroused in New-York. The Liberator was opposed to it, and Theodore Parker, having preached a sermon which was construed to express disapproval of it, was prayed for in these words by Elder Burnham: "O Lord, if this man is a subject of grace, convert him, but, if he is beyond the reach of the saving influence of the Gospel, remove him out of the way." The result of the revival, combined with the hard times, had been to close the theatres, but the Lyceum lectures, which were such a feature of the day, flourished remarkably; so said Curtis.

Mr. Rhodes's pages bring before us a vivid picture of what we were forty years ago. There is a brief account of the theatre and the opera. Achille Murat was present at the first representation in New-York of a corps de ballet from Paris. His account of the impression which this representation produced is as follows: "The appearance of the dancers in short dresses created an astonishment I know not how to describe; but at the first pirouette, when the short petticoats with lead at the extremities began to mount and assume a horizontal position, it was quite another matter; the women screamed aloud, and the greater part left the theatre; the men remained, for the most part roaring and sobbing with ecstasy, the sole idea which struck them being that of the ridiculous." The opera for the first time found a fitting home in New-York on the opening of the Academy of Music on March 2, 1854, Grisi and Mario singing in "Norma." In 1859 Adelina Patti could be heard there for $1 ,in "Lucia" and "Sonnambula." The theatre, too, was prosperous, Burton being the comic hero of the day, and Forest the favorite tragedian. Edwin Booth had a most enthusiastic reception when he appeared in New-York in 1857. Rachel, when she came here in 1855, had also a great success.

But a large proportion of the religious people of the country thought it wrong to go to the theatre. With these the lecture, which system reached its height in the decade of 1850-60, was a favorite source of entertainment and instruction. Some two hundred lecturers were in request in various parts of the country. In 1852 Thackeray brought his lectures on the English humorists. "The lectures," he wrote, "are enormously suivies, and I read at the rate of a pound a minute nearly." Beecher, Phillips and Emerson were the chief lights of the lecture platform. In those days the facilities of travel were not what they are at present, and the pecuniary inducements must have been very considerable to induce men, no longer young, to expose themselves to the American Winter. Emerson put the matter as follows: "It was, in short —this dragging a decorous old gentleman out of home and position to this juvenile career—tantamout to this: "I'll bet you fifty dollars a day for three weeks that you will not leave your library and wade and freeze, and ride and run, and suffer all manner of indignities, and stand up for an hour each night reading in a hall.' And I answer: 'I'll bet I will.' I do it and win the nine hundred dollars."

A number of instructive pages are devoted to American morals and American health. Mr. Rhodes expresses very sharply his belief that there has been a great improvement in American physique in the last forty years. This opinion is in part based on the difference in the views given by De Tocqueville and Bryce. The opinions of other observers are compared. Lyell noted "a careworn expression in the countenances of the New-Englanders." Harriet Martineau said we had spare forms and pallid complexions, and did not know "the feeling of vigorous health." Thackeray wrote from New-York, "Most of the ladies are lean as greyhounds." Mr. Rhodes has got together a number of quotations from various distinguished Americans, all of which allude to the subject of health. "My health for a long time has been bad." —Senator Dixon, Feb. 4, 1854. "Being somewhat indisposed."—Senator Toombs, Feb. 23, 1854. "If my health and strength and voice will permit."—Douglas, March 12, 1856. "If I were to consult my feelings, my strength and physical ability, I should not trespass upon the patience of the House."—Stephens, July 31, 1856. "I have suffered all day with a severe headache." —Senator Bigler, Feb. 26, 1857. "My system is so reduced that it is with difficulty I can speak at all."—Senator Bayard, Feb. 26, 1857. "I know not that my strength is sufficient to enable me to be present tonight."—Douglas, March 22, 1858. The author says he has only been able to find but one similar statement in English reported speeches. This was from Burke in his speech on Warren Hastings.

The author gives a number of sources of authority for his belief that there has been a great improvement in American physique of late years. He says: "The American schoolboy and college student are to-day equal in physical developments to the English youth. This is due in some degree to the growth of athletics." But a superiority in physique of American to English students was observed as early as 1877. Dr. Henry P. Bowditch said that a comparison of the pupils of the selected Boston schools with the children of the English non-laboring classes at the public schools and universities shows that the former are, as a rule, heavier in proportion to their height than the latter. Dr. Bowditch, writing to Mr. Rhodes, in 1892, said: "It is very difficult to decide this question, but I think it may be safely said that, judging by the physique of the children, the Anglo-Saxon race has not undergone any important change in being transplanted to New-England. It certainly has not degenerated."

But the great bulk of the present volume is devoted to politics and war, and Mr. Rhodes is at his best in his treatment of such subjects. Some readers may feel that, in his judgment of Buchanan, he has not sufficiently taken into consideration the difficulties of his situation. But in this, as in other parts of the work, the author's candid and impartial spirit are as evident as his intelligence.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending July 13, 1895.

PUBLILII SYRI SENTENTIAE.

Edited by R. A. H. Bickford-Smith, M. A. 12mo, cloth, pp. 61. $1.40, net.

BUCHHEIM.—GERMAN CLASSICS.

Edited, with English Notes, &c., by C. A. Buchheim, Phil. Doc., F. C. P., Professor of the German Language and Literature in King's College, London; Examiner to the University of New-Zealand, the College of Preceptors, the Society of Arts, &c.; sometime Examiner to the University of London.

Vol. XIII.—SCHILLER'S MARIA STUART. With an Historical and Critical Introduction, a Complete Commentary, &c. 16mo, cloth, pp. 262. $1.00, net.

CERVANTES. — THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA.

By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Done into English by Henry Edward Watts. A New Edition, with Notes Original and Selected. Vol. IV. (COMPLETING THE WORK.) 8vo, cloth, gilt top, pp. 414. $2.00.

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With Introduction and Notes by F. J. Rowe, M. A., Professor of English Literature, Presidency College, Calcutta. 12mo, cloth, pp. 94. 40 cents, net.

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With Introduction and Notes by Herbert Edward Ryle, D. D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Professorial Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ripon. 12mo, cloth, pp. 312. $4.00.

SWETTENHAM.—MALAY SKETCHES.

By Frank Athelstane Swettenham, Officier d'Académie. 12mo, decorated linen, pp. 289. $2.00.

WOOLWICH. — MATHEMATICAL PAPERS FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY FOR THE YEARS 1885-1894.

Edited by E. J. Brooksmith, B. A., LL. M., St. John's College, Cambridge; Instructor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 12mo, cloth. $1.25, net.

WRIGHT. — GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

A Primer for Amateurs. By J. Wright, F. R. H. S., Assistant Editor of the "Journal of Horticulture," Editor of "Garden Work," Chief Instructor on Horticulture for the Surrey County Council, &c. With 50 illustrations. 16mo, cloth, pp. 144. 75 cents, net.

JAMES.—A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

With Introduction and Indices by Montague Rhodes James, Litt. D., Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, &c. Illustrated with twenty plates in photogravure. Imp. 8vo, cloth. $8.00, net.

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By J. Thornton, author of "First Lessons in Bookkeeping," &c., 12mo, cloth. $1.75, net.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Sidney Colvin's volume of Stevenson's correspondence will be issued in the Autumn, but his biography of Stevenson will wait for two years. The further announcement is made that Charles Baxter, who long acted as Stevenson's literary representative, is making arrangements for the publication of the manuscripts he has left behind. The Bookman believes all, or nearly all, will appear in serial form before they are issued as books.

—Among the announcements of the Messrs. Appleton is "Gustave Flaubert, as Seen in His Works and Correspondence," by John G. Tarver, which is a critical biography as well as, in some sense, an autobiography.

—The Messrs. Young of Cooper Union announce that they have in press a new and important work, entitled "The Bible and the Monuments. The Primitive Hebrew Records in the Light of Modern Research," by W. St. Chad Boscawen.

—The Messrs. Appleton have secured for their Town and Country Library Guy Boothby's story, "In the Year of Jubilee."

—Dr. Henry C. McCook, who wrote that delightful book, "Tenants of an Old Farm," has about ready a new companion book called "Old Farm Fairies. A Summer Campaign in Brownie Land Against King Cobweaver's Pixies." It will be issued by George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia.

—Gen. Marcus Wright, who is Chief of the War Record Department at Washington, has undertaken to write a novel, with the scene laid in Williamsburg, Va., and the character of which will be historical and Colonial. He has already fixed upon the title, "A Colonial Dame." The work will be founded upon records in the Capitol at Richmond.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish William Winter's "Shadows of the Stage. Third Series," in a small volume with green cloth covers, uniform with the previous volumes of the same author. The contents, as usual, are made up of Mr. Winter's contributions to the daily newspaper which regularly employs his services, and weekly and monthly journals relating to actors and their art. No attempt has been made at chronological sequence in the arrangement, and while Miss Rehan's portrayal of Viola, a comparatively new topic, begins the book, accounts of the acting in various rôles of Mary Anderson, which already seems an old story, are placed near the end. There are chapters on Lawrence Barrett as Gringoire and Lanciotto, Richard Mansfield as Brummell and Shylock, Rossi as Hamlet, Willard as Professor Goodwillie, and Wilson Barrett as Claudian. Mr. Winter's manner of writing always makes agreeable reading; he is by turns piquant and profoundly eloquent. His views are unchanging, and he is surely an extremist. But he probably views that dreadful word complacently as Bob Acres viewed the word coward.

—To the successful Buckram Series of the Messrs. Holt will be added some "Kafir Stories" by William Charles Scully. The stories are described as picturing the ways and thoughts of savages "with the accuracy of a photograph and the feeling of an artist." Some are terrible, one is humorous, and all are powerful.

—A new translation of Nordau's "Conventional Lies of Our Civilization" is announced in London. A translation appeared in Chicago about ten years ago.

—Some of the facts in the biography of J. W. Sullivan, the author of the series of remarkable "Tenement Tales of New-York," published by the Messrs. Holt, have already been printed in this journal, but here are a few others furnished by the publishers: "He was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1848, and when fourteen years old went to work at the printer's trade. In 1867 he ran away and spent several years in varied occupations in several of the Western States. After much wandering he has come back to New-York. He is a strong radical, and was a member of the staff of Henry George's Standard. He has studied social problems especially, passing several years in Switzerland, and has become interested in labor organizations. His study of the New-York poor came about, he says, through trades union work, charity work, and work as a newspaper reporter."

—One of the most striking reports of the popularity of Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" will be given in the July number of Dodd, Mead & Co.'s Bookman. A letter from Denver, Col., says its sale there is greater than that of "Coin's Financial School."

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

"A good complexion needs no artificial toning or heightening." Use a pure soap like the Ivory and leave nature do the rest.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

MALAY SKETCHES. By Frank A. Swettenham. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

DOCTOR HATHERN'S DAUGHTERS. A Story of Virginia, in four parts. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and George E. Woodberry. Illustrated by A. E. Steiner. In Ten Volumes. Vol. V. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF AQUATIC INSECTS. By Prof. J. C. Miall. With illustrations by A. R. Hammond. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THROUGH THE COPSE. Another Ramble After the Flowers with Uncle Matt. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

A STROLL ON A MARSH IN SEARCH OF WILD FLOWERS. By Uncle Matt. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

ACROSS THE COMMON AFTER WILD FLOWERS. By Uncle Matt. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

AROUND A CORNFIELD IN A RAMBLE AFTER WILD FLOWERS. By Uncle Matt. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.

ST. JOHN'S PARK ASSESSMENTS

PROPERTY OWNERS RESIST THE COMMISSIONERS' LEVY.

They Declare that Property Near the Hudson Street Cemetery Will Not Be Benefited.

There was an interesting discussion before Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, when Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. Dunn presented the report of the Commissioners who were appointed five years ago to make awards and levy assessments in the matter of taking St. John's Cemetery in Hudson Street, which is owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, for a public park, and asked for its confirmation.

The Commissioners are Eugene S. Ives, Joseph W. Ullman, and Richard Deeves.

The confirmation of the report was opposed by Truman H. Baldwin and Michael J. Mulqueen on behalf of the owners of property, who assert that they have been excessively assessed.

When the Commissioners were appointed to take testimony, make the awards, and levy the assessments, it was estimated that the entire cost of the proceedings would be about $230,000, one-half of which was to be, under the law, assessed on the benefited property owners. The Trinity Church Corporation has, however, been awarded $520,000 for its property, which makes the assessments on the contiguous property owners more than twice as much as was originally estimated. There was not much opposition to the award by the Commissioners, the main contention being against what were asserted to be excessive and unjust assessments levied upon the property owners whose holdings are to be benefited by the improvement.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dunn insisted that the report of the Commissioners was final in so far as the awards were concerned, but if the Judge considered that the assessments were erroneous, he had the power to correct them if he considered it necessary. He said that the property owners were anxious for a park five years ago, and now that it has been arranged for them, they are making a most vigorous objection against it.

Mr. Baldwin said that he opposed the confirmation of the report because assessments were levied on property not benefited. Legislation on this subject from the beginning of the century until the act of 1887 provided that the question of benefit should be determined in a judicial manner either by a jury or by a commission. The act of 1887 left that question to be determined on the political and administrative side by the Board of Street Openings, which arbitrarily fixed the area of assessment. When property owners offered testimony for judicial determination on the question of benefit, the Commissioners shut off the testimony, saying that they were satisfied that the property was not benefited. Yet when they came to make their report they took the stand that they were bound by the action of the Board of Street Openings, and levied assessments aggregating a quarter of a million. Their report was therefore a judicial lie. When the matter was before the Board of Street Openings, the resolution passed recited that the cost of the property would be $206,000, and the assessment $103,000. The administrative estoppel by which the commission considered its judicial action bound was therefore itself a falsehood. Reference had been made to the efforts of the property owners to get the assessment taken off. They got a bill through the Legislature, but the Mayor vetoed it, and they failed to induce the Legislature to pass it over the veto.

Mr. Baldwin attempted to tell the court how the Speaker left his chair to oppose the passage of the bill, but Justice Stover said that this was not relevant to the present proceedings.

Michael J. Mulqueen, who appeared for a number of property owners, said that $1,000 assessments had been levied on lots having a frontage of twenty-five feet and valued in the tax books at only $8,000, while some lots were assessed at only $50. The property derived no benefit from the increased light and air not already afforded by the open space of the cemetery.

Decision was reserved pending the submission of briefs by both parties to the contention.

White Star Captains Change About.

Capt. Parsell, the veteran commander of the White Star liner Majestic, will no longer pilot that vessel across the seas. When the Majestic completed her last voyage out, Capt. Parsell was transferred from the command to duty on shore, and directed to proceed to Belfast and superintend the construction of the Georgic, the new vessel which is being built for the White Star Company.

Capt. Parsell was the Commodore of the White Star fleet. His transfer to shore duty leaves Capt. Cameron of the Teutonic the senior officer of the fleet.

Capt. Parsell will be succeeded in the command of the Majestic by Capt. E. J. Smith. Capt. Henry Smith, late of the Cufic, has been placed in the command of the Britannic, and Capt. McKinstry goes to the Germanic.

French-Americans to Celebrate.

The French-Americans will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the French Republic next Monday, at Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street.

An elaborate programme has been arranged, beginning with a promenade concert at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to be followed by a grand reception to M. Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul in New-York; M. Gaston Liebert, and the honorary officers of the celebration, including several members of the French Embassy at Washington. A banquet and ball at night will end the festivities.

Capt. Wyckoff Is Not Dead.

W. O. Wyckoff, who died Thursday on Carleton Island, Thousand Islands, was the father of Capt. Wyckoff, senior member of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. The announcement was made yesterday that it was the son who was dead.

NEW POINT IN CRIMINAL LAW

A Prisoner May Select the Court in Which He Wishes to be Tried—The Law Is Mandatory.

An application was made to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by counsel for Martin Golden, who is out on bail awaiting trial on a charge of assault in the third degree, to have the case transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. The counsel for the plaintiff said that it was the first application of the kind under Chapter 601 of the Laws of 1895. Heretofore, he said, a Justice of the Supreme Court had discretionary power to transfer a case from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions. The new law, while leaving a discretionary power with the Supreme Court Justices to grant such a transfer, made it mandatory for them to direct the transfer, provided the defendant made an affidavit that he was innocent of the charge made against him. Golden has made such an affidavit.

Assistant District Attorney Unger, who appeared for the people, said that he could not oppose the application, as the law was mandatory. "But," said Mr. Unger, "I ask that the affidavit of Golden be attached to the motion papers and filed with the District Attorney, so that, if Golden is convicted on trial, he may be also prosecuted for perjury in having made a false affidavit."

Justice Stover granted the motion and ordered Golden's affidavit to be attached to the papers.

RECEIVER DIRECTED TO SELL.

A $30,000 Chattel Mortgage to be Foreclosed to Pay Bonds.

Judge Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed the order making William E. Ricketts permanent receiver of the Central Safe Deposit Company's property, covered by the chattel mortgage which was placed on the property five years ago in order to secure an issue of $30,000 of bonds. Mr. Ricketts was appointed temporary receiver of the property a few days ago in proceedings taken by Lewis L. Fosdick, the owner of three bonds of the value of $1,000 each.

The original trustee of the mortgage was William J. Worrell, who, by the order of Judge Stover, is removed as trustee and directed to turn over all the property which is covered by the chattel mortgage to the permanent receiver. Judge Stover grants Mr. Fosdick a judgment for $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. against the Central Safe Deposit Company, and Receiver Ricketts, as permanent receiver and trustee of the mortgage, is directed to foreclose the chattel mortgage and sell all the property covered by it under the mortgage, at 3 East Fourteenth Street, and out of the proceeds of the sale to pay the judgment of Mr. Fosdick, for the value of his bonds.

ASSIGNMENTS HELD VALID.

Allegations of Fraud Were Made, but Not Sustained.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Rosendorff, Sons & Co., dry goods dealers, formerly at 277 and 279 Grand Street. The assignment was made on Nov. 22, 1893, and was attacked on charges of fraud by creditors whose claims aggregate half a million dollars against Morris Rosendorff, Louis Rosendorff, and William and Daniel Rosendorff, to set aside the assignment and certain deeds made by Louis Rosendorff to his uncles, William and Daniel Rosendorff, upon the ground of fraud. Rosendorff, Son & Co. filed schedules, showing $10,479.66 actual assets. The firm and individual liabilities were $514,315.61.

The suit was tried last April. Justice Gildersleeve sustained the assignment, and dismissed the suit.

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING.

Fixing Responsibility for Escapes from Ludlow Street Jail.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday continued the investigation into the escape of the Post Office thieves, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, from the Ludlow Street Jail. Inspector Holden of the Post Office Department, through whose exertions the thieves were captured, was the first witness examined. He was followed into the Grand Jury room by ex-Keeper Schoen, who was out of the way when they escaped.

At the close of his testimony the Grand Jury adjourned until Monday morning, when ex-Warden Raabe and several other employes of the jail will be examined. The Grand Jurors will make a personal inspection of the jail before the investigation is closed.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Lawrence Gilroy, who pleaded guilty of assaulting Patrolman O'Malley of the Union Market Station, while being arrested for assaulting a young woman on the dock at the foot of Stanton Street, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary, and to a fine of $250.

Louis Warsauer of 405 Grand Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Monday on a charge of setting fire to his apartments, 387 Eighth Avenue, this city, June 30, 1891, was indicted for arson by the Grand Jury yesterday. Warsauer is said to have been connected with several other firebugs.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. —Wills for probate—Theresa Fath, Anne M. Kenny.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. —Opens at 11:00 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover J.—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker—Edward Schenck. Osborn vs. Redfield—Sol Kohn. Home vs. Nevison—George E. Blackwell. Cornell vs. Weed—H. C. Morehouse. Joseph vs. Hughes—Peter Zucker.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Peiser vs. Grossman—B. Gerson Oppenheim. Adler vs. Leibundgut, Adler vs. Bielenberg—Charles N. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Hartwell & Co.—Howard A. Stevens. Lehman Weil vs. Henry Richter—Joseph Martin.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Henry L. Sandford vs. Ulysses G. Duffield—George W. Siemers, Jr. New-England Brownstone Company vs. Elizabeth J. Wellwood—Yellott D. Dechert. Thomas Stokes vs. William Frank Hall—Clarence D. Cruikshank.

Mother and Children Penniless.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 12.—Mrs. Maria Hobson and six children were found penniless in this city to-day. Mrs. Hobson said she came from Covington, Ky., where her husband, a sober, industrious workman, owns a house and lot worth $2,500. She knows no one here, and could not tell why she came. She was perfectly sane, and her story as to her home and husband was corroborated by the children. They were sent back by the afternoon train.

Mrs. Mary Fleming Adjudged Insane.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. Mary A Fleming of Dobbs Ferry, was adjudged insane by a Sheriff's jury to-day. Justice Dykman will be asked to appoint her sister, Mrs. McComb, wife of Jennings McComb, a New-York millionaire, to take charge of her property, consisting of four orange groves and other valuable property in Rialto, Cal.; property in Los Angeles, and New-London, and also stocks, bonds, and diamonds.

Hudson County's Appropriations.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 12.—The Hudson County Freeholders to-day fixed the appropriations for the coming year at $790,705, an increase of $55,895 over the current year. The Republicans objected to the increase, and the budget was passed by a strict party vote, 12 to 7, with one member absent.

CLOSE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Favorites Win All but Two of the Contests.

HUGH PENNY WINS FROM WERNBERG

Ran Easily and Won Without Urging—Long Bridge Has a Hard Time to Win—Perseus the Only Upset.

Though the numerous scratches at Brighton Beach yesterday reduced the fields to small proportions, the racing resulted in some fair sport, and in several instances the finishes were close. Favorites captured four of the six events.

McCafferty has a good little horse in Hugh Penny. He simply played with Wernberg in the Ocean Wave Stakes. Wernberg for a half mile hung on to Hugh Penny, but Taral had to ride him hard, while Reiff did not have to make a move on Hugh Penny. Turning into the stretch Reiff let out a wrap on Hugh Penny and drew clear, winning well in hand by a couple of lengths. Wernberg stopped so badly in the run through the stretch that Discount had no trouble in beating him a half dozen lengths for the place.

Long Bridge, an odds-on favorite for the opening event, was called upon to run the race of his life to beat Hawarden a short head. Golden Gate, who made the running during the first part, was third, a length and a half away.

Perseus, at 8 to 1, the only upset of the afternoon, brought about another stirring finish. He challenged Little Dorrit and Shakespeare, the leaders, in the last quarter, and, being capitally handled by Griffin, won on the post by a head from Little Dorrit, who was lapped by Shakespeare. Applause made all the running and won the third event in a big gallop, while Sir Excess easily defeated the Western colt Rey del Carreres, one mile being too far for the Westerner.

The closing event resulted in an easy win for the second choice, Mirage. Eagle Bird, the favorite, ran as if short of work.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Long Bridge, J. B. White's br. c., 4 years, by Long Taw-Maggie Hunt, 110 pounds, $300.. ..(Doggett)
2—Hawarden, W. Jennings's b. c., 3, 104, $300.. ..(Reagan)
3—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 97, $200.. ..(Keefe)
4—Hammie, 5, 112. | 6—Milan, 4, 108.
5—Lochinvar, 4, 110. | 7—Miss Dixie, 6, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Long Bridge	..Out	10—1..Lochinvar	...4—1
5—1..Hawarden	...1—1	15—1..Milan	...2—1
20—1..Golden Gate	.8—1	15—1..Miss Dixie	...6—1
8—1..Hammie	....5—2		

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—Perseus, Cambridge Stable's b. g., by King Gallop-Nanka, 105 pounds, $1,000.. ..(Griffin)
2—Little Dorrit, C. Littlefield's br. f., 107, $1,200.. ..(Hamilton)
3—Shakespeare, R. W. Walden & Son's br. f., 108, $1,000.. ..(Littlefield)
4—Sky Blue, 101. | 6—Skalkaho, 103.
5—Hermia, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Perseus	....5—2	15—1..Sky Blue	....5—1
4—1..Little Dorrit	..1—1	6—1..Hermia	....2—5
4—5..Shakespeare	..Out	15—1..Skalkaho	....5—2

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¼.

1—Applause, G. E. Smith's ch. f., by The Ill-Used-Encore, 103 pounds.. ..(Griffin)
2—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 100.. ..(Keefe)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. c., 109.. ..(Doggett)
4—Lucania, 102. | 7—Buck Knight, 109.
5—Irish Reel, 103. | 8—Ballinasloe, 101.
6—Andrews, 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Applause	....Out	8—1..Irish Reel	...2—1
10—1..Bombazette	..4—1	8—1..Andrews	...5—2
6—1..Hanwell	....6—5	20—1..Buck Knight	..8—1
8—1..Lucania	....5—2	40—1..Ballinasloe	..15—1

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Wave Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $10 each, $25 additional for starters, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Hugh Penny, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, 107 pounds, $2,100.. ..(Reiff)
2—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 109, $2,200.. ..(Doggett)
3—Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 4, 114, $2,160.. ..(Taral)
4—Fannie Louise, 3, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Hugh Penny	..Out	20—1..Fannie Louise	..
10—1..Discount	....8—5	..	....5—2
2—1..Wernberg	...1—3		

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Sir Excess, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Dixiana, 117 pounds.. ..(Reiff)
2—Rey del Carreres, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 3, 114.. ..(Taral)
3—Stonenellie, A. Clason's ch. f., 4, 112..(Wynn)
4—Gold Dollar, a., 116.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 20th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Matinée, 2:00.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSÉE, 23d-24th St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00, 4:00, and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 2:00 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15 to 8:50—Pain's Fireworks. 4:00 and 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Ta Belle Helene.

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Steel Arch Bridge at Niagara.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract.

It is now an assured fact that the steel arch bridge to replace the carriage bridge of the Niagara Falls and Clifton Suspension Bridge Companies will ere long be a reality. The directors have been authorized to advertise for bids for the masonry work of the new structure. The span will be 820 feet, and the bridge will be of sufficient width to accommodate a trolley line, carriages, and pedestrians.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	.64	3:30 P. M.	.76
6 A. M.	.64	6 P. M.	.75
9 A. M.	.69	9 P. M.	.72
12 M.	.76	12 P. M.	.68
Average			.70½

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	62	69	6 P. M.	71	83
6 A. M.	60	68	9 P. M.	69	81
9 A. M.	69	72	11 P. M.	67	79
12 M.	74	76	12 P. M.	65	78
4 P. M.	73	81			

Average temperature yesterday.....67
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Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....75

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PARTLY RIGHT AND PARTLY WRONG

The Sunday saloon question is just now the most interesting subject before this community, and the politicians of both parties are showing an appreciation of that fact. Senator Hill shows characteristic alacrity in seeking to turn it to account, but in his treatment of it he is only partly right. It is all very well to "agitate" the question, but it involves two separate issues and it will be safest and best to be on the right side of both. One of these issues is the merit of the law and the desirability of changing it, and the other is the policy of enforcing and observing laws while they stand as living requirements.

No doubt Senator Hill is right in regard to the futility of calling for a special session of the present Legislature for the amendment of the law. There is no reason to believe that the Governor would comply with a request to that effect or that the Legislature would make the desired modification of the statute. As to the responsibility for the present provision regarding Sunday selling, that is really a matter of minor importance. It is perfectly true that this and all similar restrictive enactments were the product of Republican legislation, and have been advocated and defended mainly by Republicans, and that Democrats alone have contended for more liberal Sunday laws, especially with reference to liquor selling. But the Democrats have not been united on the subject, and it is only in recent times that general public opinion seemed to be tolerant of any liberalizing of these laws.

We think the Senator is right in contending now that the law should be changed and in urging that it be made an issue in electing members of the next Legislature. No doubt a Democratic majority would be more likely to make the change than a Republican majority, especially after it had been made an issue in the campaign, and it may be that a two-thirds majority would be necessary to insure it, though this may be doubted. If a Legislature favorable to local option should be chosen on that issue, we do not believe its action would be made ineffective by Gov. Morton. But this will not be the only issue, nor the most important one, in the election of legislators, and the Democrats should not allow their nominations or their claims to support to be determined by it. There is more in local "home rule" and good government than Sunday beer.

We consider Senator Hill as altogether wrong in condemning the present municipal authorities for enforcing the law while it exists. It is in no sense a "dead letter," but a recent re-enactment of a provision that has been the subject of living discussion for a long time. An attempt to change it only three years ago was defeated by a notable demonstration of the public sentiment of that time. Neither is it a matter of broad or narrow construction. The provision is clear and explicit. There is no doubt about its meaning or intent, and its enforcement is not a matter of discretion. Nothing could be more pernicious than the doctrine that executive officers should use discretion or discrimination in enforcing a law of this kind. Out of that doctrine came the demoralization and corruption of the political "pull" and of police blackmail. The Police Commission is right in this matter and should be sustained, while the effort is made to bring public opinion to the support of more liberal legislation. Of the two issues of Sunday liquor selling and submission to law—the consistent and impartial enforcement of law—the latter is vastly more important.

SPANISH POLICY WITH CUBA.

If Spain were capable of treating the Island of Cuba fairly, not to say liberally, as a colonial dependency, it would find it much cheaper and more profitable than the chronic exercise of military power to keep its people in subjection. To be sure, she has imposed the expense of previous wars of repression upon the island, and doubtless expects to increase the burden as the result of the present outbreak of resistance, but that is an exhausting process, and Spain does not escape the consequences.

That the Spanish Government of Cuba has been galling and oppressive would be sufficiently evidenced by the condition of its people, by their hatred of the authority over them, and their heroic efforts and sacrifices in trying to throw it off, if we knew nothing more of the facts. Those who know Cuba only by its squalid seacoast cities, where the Spanish officials swagger, have little appreciation of the capabilities of its varied surface and climate and its undeveloped resources. It is capable of being a sub-tropical garden, and of supporting ten times its present population in comfort and content. Nor is there anything in the character of its native people to explain its poverty and backwardness in industry and commerce and the intensity of their hatred for the power that rules over them. The only explanation is the greedy and oppressive policy of Spain in dealing with what might be a rich and loyal colony.

Suppose the mother country had during these last thirty years dealt liberally with the people of Cuba, giving them a reasonable autonomy in local affairs, imposing burdens only commensurate with the benefits received from the home Government, leaving them free to make the most for themselves out of the resources of the island, is it not likely that they would be now peaceable and loyal subjects, in a prosperous and contented condition, and would not Spain be receiving greater benefit from her possession? If Spain is not capable of a policy of colonial government that will not exhaust the life of the colony or exasperate its people into a constant warfare against her authority, the struggle to throw off the yoke will win the sympathy of those who love liberty and hate oppression, and will command their aid whenever a time may come that would make it effectual without a violation of international obligations.

PUBLIC BATHS AND LAVATORIES.

The Sub-Committee on Public Baths and Lavatories of the Committee of Seventy, converted into the "Mayor's Committee" by the request of Mayor Strong that it shall continue its investigations, is performing an excellent and substantial public service. It is true that there are so-called public baths, but the want to which they minister is a desire for pleasure, or, at most, for refreshment, in the heat of Summer, when a bath is a luxury rather than an instrument for promoting cleanliness and self-respect. The researches of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have shown, what indeed they were not needed in order to show, that facilities for bathing throughout the year are absolutely denied to a great majority of the inhabitants of this island. Neither in the tenement houses nor out of them is thorough and regular washing practicable for this enormous number of people. The association has itself done whatever has been done toward supplying a want which is not the less, but the more, urgent in that it is not a "long-felt want" on the part of those for whom it is desired. It has built and for four years operated a people's bathhouse, and the extent of the demand may be judged by the fact that in this building, a modest establishment, which cost but $28,000 to build and equip, 219,000 baths have been taken at a charge of 5 cents for each. The net cost to the association for the last year, beyond receipts and apart from interest, was $1,416.40.

Now, obviously it is not the business of the city to leave provision for a need of this kind to any private association. This municipality ought to be an Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and if it cannot or for any reason should not compel the owners of tenement houses to supply them with bathing facilities, it might supply them in such a manner as to reimburse itself as nearly as possible for the outlay. The committee very sensibly recommends that, instead of monumental baths, the city should confine itself to the erection of modest baths, for which it suggests six sites, and that the provisions of such sumptuous facilities for bathing as were bestowed upon the Roman people by the Roman Emperors should be left to private munificence, to which the committee appeals with the confidence that experience has justified.

The other branch of the committee's duties, though not so easy to discuss, is not of less importance. What is elsewhere a matter of municipal regulation is with us accomplished by private enterprise, the private enterprise of the saloon keeper. It is eminently undesirable that men who would not resort to a saloon for the primary purpose for which it is kept should be compelled to visit it nevertheless. Moreover, the saloons take account only of men, and if the saloons are to be rigidly closed on Sundays, the fact furnishes an additional reason why the public should supply conveniences which it prevents private persons from supplying. The recommendations of the committee on this subject also are sensible and practical. They suggest that both baths and public conveniences shall be supplied by the municipality, that they shall be assigned to a bureau in the Health Department, and that in each case the facilities provided shall be charged for to those who can pay and supplied free to those who cannot pay. The cost to the city would be small, compared with the result achieved, even if the system were not entirely self-supporting.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The Orangemen held their annual parade yesterday in commemoration of Boynewater, but they must have found it rather poor fun. They were not mobbed or hooted, and there was no excitement about the procession. They looked very woe-begone and disconsolate as they straggled up Fifth Avenue, spread out so as to look numerous, but in fact emphasizing their fewness by their separation. There were probably more hired musicians in the procession than paraders, and there were nearly as many policemen. Apparently the bands were not even familiar with the insulting tunes of "Boynewater" and "Croppies, Lie Down" wherewith it is the delight of the cheerful Orangemen to stir up the Papist to rage and mutiny. It was dreadfully tame.

Those of the processionists whose memories go back a quarter of a century must have meditated sadly upon the degeneration since the brave days of 1871, when a little squad of them paraded, with two regiments of militia at each end and two more alongside to receive the brickbats intended for themselves. That is your Orangeman's notion of enjoyment. If he had his own way, he would have had it yesterday. Unfortunately for him, and fortunately for public peace and decency, he was deprived of his enjoyment through the exercise by the police of its power to prescribe the routes of parades and by the designation of a route which did not lead along the shore of the North River, but through the abodes of the apathetic millionaires, who are, moreover, not at home. The Orangemen must have seriously doubted whether it was worth while to hire bands and livery horses and after all not to have a row. In the absence of rows it is likely that the custom of celebrating the 12th of July by a public parade will fall into a perfectly innocuous desuetude.

A REVISED STANDARD OF LOQUACITY.

When our Ambassador to the French Republic denied that he had been "interviewed" by the reporter of the Paris Figaro or had made to any reporter the remarks attributed to him by that journal, the "incident," in the French phrase, ought, so far as the journalist was concerned, to have been accepted as "closed." That ingenuous and imprudent person has seen fit publicly to state that Mr. Eustis said what he was reported to have said, though he may not have known that a report would be made of it. Apparently the reporter thinks either that he can win confidence for veracity by confessing that he is a sneak or that it is better to stick to a lie than to own up to it, and in either case is curiously unconscious of the way in which decent people will regard him and the paper that employs him. Meanwhile he has unintentionally done a service to the United States by giving the Secretary of State an occasion for the formal application of a sound principle which has at times been allowed to fall into noxious desuetude.

Our Minister to Spain has been instructed, and has carried out his instructions, to inform the Government of Spain that our Ambassador at Paris had not authorized any such statement of his opinions as was published in the Figaro. It is obvious that if proper reserve had habitually been observed by our Ministers it would not have been necessary to make such an explanation. Indeed, what Mr. Eustis was reported to have said about the Cuban rebellion was really of so little consequence that the explanation would seem to have been intended rather as a hint to our Ministers than as anything due to the Spanish Government. For the former purpose it was neither inappropriate nor gratuitous. There have within quite recent times been too many instances of incontinent public utterance by our diplomatic representatives, and Mr. Eustis himself will doubtless recognize that fact. If we go back a little further, to the Administration of Mr. Harrison, examples are only too easy to find.

Of course, it is not Mr. Olney's purpose to silence our Ministers, but only to direct their eloquence in proper channels. For most of them, speechmaking, especially of the "occasional" sort, is not merely a valuable function, but about the only valuable one they are called upon to perform. In the cases, for example, of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Lowell at the Court of St. James's a very substantial service has been rendered to their country in this way. And these gentlemen were equally skillful in the still rarer art of private or semi-public talk. Their knowledge embraced not only what to say, but what to leave unsaid. They were not inclined to forget their positions as representatives of their Government nor to give undue importance to their own opinions. We have long ago passed the time when an Ambassador was properly regarded as a gentleman "sent abroad to lie for his country," or the more recent time when Count Cavour could say that he "misled the Chancelleries of Europe by telling the truth." But we have not reached the time—and are not likely to reach it—when, among the talents of a Minister, capacity for judicious silence is not important.

A CURIOUS EPIDEMIC.

The very interesting investigation made a few years ago in the neighborhood of London by Drs. Klein and Power concerning the transmission of diphtheria and scarlet fever through the agency of the milk supply is recalled by the recent report of Dr. Kenwood, published in London, relating to a curious epidemic of throat disease at Finchley. In a certain locality the inmates of a large group of houses of all classes and varying sanitary condition were attacked, and careful inquiry disclosed the fact that all these houses obtained milk from the same source. The original epidemic was not one of diphtheria, although this disease appeared afterward. As soon as there was ground for the belief that the milk supply was the agent of infection, all persons in the affected houses were warned that they should boil the milk, and the epidemic was stayed only twenty-four hours after this warning had been given.

It was then ascertained that none of the persons employed at the dairy from which the milk had come was ill with diphtheria or any other throat disease, but the udders of three of the cows were found to be diseased. The epidemic of throat disease was followed by one of true diphtheria, the same houses being invaded, and nearly all of the original patients being attacked by the more dangerous malady. It is believed that the first disease opened the way for diphtheria by inflaming and weakening the throats of the patients, so that they became incapable of resisting the diphtheria bacillus. It was not ascertained from what source the diphtheria germs came, but this explanation is in accord with the teachings of bacteriological science. Fortunately, the graver malady appeared in a mild form.

We have said that this report recalls the investigations made by Klein and Power. As we remember the results of their elaborate inquiries and experiments, suggested by the history of several local epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever, it was shown that when these diseases attacked cows the effect was slight and the symptoms were unlike those which are observed in the human subject. The visible manifestations of the presence of the disease were an inflammation of or an eruption upon the surface of the udder, and the investigators proved, by a series of experiments, that scarlet fever or diphtheria could be transmitted by means of the milk taken from cows so affected. We have seen no reference to those experiments in the last two or three years, but they were fully reported at the time, and seemed to furnish conclusive proof as to the exceptional form of the diseases when cows were attacked and as to the method of infection. The discoveries made then and the history of this epidemic at Finchley, as well as the great mass of evidence concerning milk epidemics of typhoid fever and the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis, show that dairy farms and milk supplies should be subjected to sanitary inspection.

THE BICYCLE FESTIVAL.

Undoubtedly the present meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Asbury Park is the most impressive, if not the most important, event in the history of cycling in this country. This is because 1895 is by far the most important year thus far in the history of what is sometimes, but not very accurately, called the "sport." The very point of the tremendous increase that bicycling has taken on this year is the sudden popular discovery that it is not a sport, but a most valuable extension of the human powers of locomotion, as available for work as for pleasure. Heretofore it has been almost exclusively a sport. Many of its votaries have argued that it was more, and have had no difficulty in showing theoretically how great a boon the invention and the modification to its present form of the bicycle would be to the human race if the human race would only see it in that light and make use of it accordingly. But this is precisely what the American part of the human race has declined to see until the present season and has left bicycling to its practitioners as an esoteric exercise that might be amusing and might be even valuable, but which did not concern the majority.

Now all this has suddenly changed, and the present unprecedented "boom" in bicycling is the result. The cause is precisely the same as that assigned in Wall Street when there is a boom in that thoroughfare—"the public has come in." It has come in this year to such an extent that the statistics of the trade in bicycles, if they could be procured, would show that from the pastime of a class it has become almost a general exercise. If the increase continues, the time is not very distant when not to own and ride a bicycle will be a confession that one is not able-bodied, is exceptionally awkward, or is hopelessly belated.

In this consummation the earlier bicyclers are entitled to congratulate themselves as having been quicker than their fellow-citizens to discern the importance and the uses of a new mode of locomotion. The League of American Wheelmen deserves to reap the reward of its fidelity at a time when to be a bicyclist was to be a missionary in partibus. The present meet of the league is a very imposing event, but it is most imposing in recalling to the imagination that a meet of wheelmen and wheelwomen occurs every day in every city and every village of the United States.

If political prophets were required to pass a civil service examination, Col. Clarkson would need something more convincing than his record of fulfilled predictions to qualify him for the eligible list.

A Boston paper takes malicious joy in calling attention to the fact that, in case any one looks up the word "Lama" in the Century Dictionary of Names, he will be told to "see Suahili"; that word seen, the investigator is referred to "Swahili," where the only information he gets is an order to search for "Kisuahila," whence, to his mingled wonder and indignation, he is remanded back to "Suahili," with the prospect, as reward for his pains, of making the same interesting round till he grows weary. Not being familiar with the methods of dictionary makers, we are unable to tell just what reason or excuse the Century people had for sending word-hunters over this particular road to nowhere, but a hasty consultation of the more accessible books of reference reveals the fact that not one of them contains a word about "Suahili," "Swahili," or "Kisuahili." This prompts the suspicion that the whole series is a deep philological joke, constructed for no other purpose than to worry Bostonians, and in some mysterious way to get them into trouble. That, of course, is a highly laudable object, and, as one of the fated victims is already nibbling at the bait, the progress of events will be watched with interest.

Our correspondent at Asbury Park, after a careful study of the costumes worn by the many women who are riding about the streets of that resort on bicycles, this week, makes the startling statement that the young and pretty girls are content to do their wheeling in skirts of orthodox length, while it is only those who are, as he cautiously says, "rather beyond middle age," that don the garments known as "bloomers." This is an assertion that is sure to excite comment and arouse discussion. Of course it will be vehemently denied by some and cordially corroborated by others. Thoughtful essays will be written on the subject as a whole, and on the many subordinate questions, aesthetical, moral, physiological and theological, that it includes. Not the least probable effect of calling public attention to the matter is a sudden and complete disappearance of "bloomers" from the face of the earth.

The cold wave that brought the Allison boom from Iowa being spent, and Harrison having taken to the woods, warmer weather is confidently predicted by the professional forecasters.

Canadian exports show a decline for 1894-5, and the water in the St. Lawrence is lower by many inches than it has been in years; yet none of the Canadian papers have suggested the suspicion that these things could be successfully attributed to the new tariff bill, or to the Republican dissatisfaction with the Administration of President Cleveland.

Linked as is the name of "Mark Twain" to innumerable jokes that have found appreciation and admiration during a whole generation, and from readers all through the English-speaking world, it is not a little pathetic to learn, as most people will with no less sorrow than surprise, that Mr. Clemens is in the deep waters of financial adversity, and that, with health broken by long-continued anxiety over business troubles, he is making an almost despairing struggle against a tide of misfortune. It has been the general impression that the books of Mr. Clemens were as profitable as they were popular, and that he, least of almost any modern writer, was in danger from importunate creditors. That such is not the case, that the publishing house with which he was connected has involved him in embarrassment will certainly awake the sympathy of every one whose laughter has been evoked by the whimsicalities of "The Innocents Abroad," and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," and with the sympathy will go the sincerest wishes that the man whose humor and originality, conspicuous as they were in many of his works, have been no more noticeable than his hatred of shams and the fervor of his Americanism, may soon recover both health and fortune.

WOULD COIN "CHOP" DOLLARS

Representative Doolittle's Scheme for Making a Market for Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—William Hall Doolittle of Erie County, Penn., who divided with John L. Wilson of Crawfordsville, Ind., the honor of being the first elected Congressman at Large from the newly created State of Washington, has put forward, through one of the newspapers of Washington City, a project for increasing the United States's trade relations with China and Japan and generally advancing the commercial prosperity of this country.

Briefly stated, Mr. Doolittle's panacea is the coinage by the United States of unlimited numbers of "chop" dollars, and their circulation in China and Japan, in order to "secure for the American people a large share of the Oriental trade which now goes to Europe."

Asked to explain what a "chop" dollar was, Mr. Doolittle answered: "The 'chop' dollar is a silver coin, containing about 416½ grains, being, therefore, a little heavier than our silver dollar. It is marked on one side by the profile of Queen Victoria, and on the reverse by oriental characters indicating its value. The English Government," Mr. Doolittle added, "had found this device to work so well that it was about to establish a British mint at Hoagkong for the coinage of "chop" dollars.

"I see no reason," he said, "why the United States could not devise a coin which would be just as popular. It would provide a market for a portion of our silver product, but, above all, would, according to my opinion, go a long way toward promoting our trade in that part of the world. A 'chop' dollar will buy as much in China or Japan as three gold dollars will buy in the United States."

The "chop" dollar scheme Mr. Doolittle proposes to supplement by "a general reform in our consular system, and the subsidizing of a few steamships in the Pacific." With these measures accomplished, Mr. Doolittle feels convinced that the commerce of the United States could be increased many fold. Mr. Doolittle states that he has recently returned from a trip to China and Japan, and has satisfied himself by personal observation of the soundness of his "chop" dollar theory.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that Mr. Doolittle squeezed into the last Congress on a Republican nomination, receiving 35,000 votes as against over 40,000 which were divided between two free-silver Populist candidates, to say nothing of 20,000 votes cast for a straight Democrat. These figures would seem to indicate that a "chop-dollar" candidate would be likely to corral a majority of voters in Washington State. A suspicion is thereby aroused that Representative Doolittle's theory may be designed more to meet the necessities of the home market than to advance the foreign commerce of the United States.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PALISADES

Congress to be Asked to Declare the Territory a Military Reservation.

A public meeting of the residents of Riveradle, King's Bridge, and Spuyten Duyvil was held yesterday afternoon at the Riverdale Library, under the auspices of the Palisades Protective Association. Robert C. Martin of Riverdale presided.

Mr. Morse, one of the committee of three appointed by the Governor under an act of the Legislature to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Governor of New-Jersey for the purpose of determining the best way to protect the Palisades from ruin by blasting, told the meeting that the joint committee had concluded to recommend to the Legislature of New-York and New-Jersey that Congress be asked to pass a law making the Jersey shore where the Palisades are situated a military reservation. Estimates are now being made of the cost of purchasing the bluffs and the land below.

A resolution was adopted pledging all those present to aid the association and the Commissioners in their work of securing this legislation. The association is composed of the most influential men who have homes on the heights of Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, and King's Bridge. Robert C. Martin is President and Thomas M. Cuthbert is Secretary of the Executive Committee. Other members are Samuel D. Babcock, William H. Appleton, Treno L. Park, M. Taylor Pyne, Archibald H. Russell, G. M. Carnochann, William E. Dodge, Isaac G. Johnson, Cleveland H. Dodge, Louis H. Latham, George J. McGill, and Clarence R. Wildes.

Where Is the Literary Nobility?

At the banquet given by the Society of Authors to Walter Besant to compliment him on his recently acquired Knighthood, in reply to Hall Caine's remarks, Sir Besant said:

"If I were made a Knight in recognition of any writings of mine, then I should have to look around and ask where are the men of higher rank? I should be very much honored indeed by being thought worthy of a knighthood in letters, but where, one would ask, can we find the Baronets, the Barons, and the Earls of letters? Where, for instance, is his Grace, the Duke of Boxhill? Where is the Earl of Wessex? Where is the Lord of the Hebrides? Where is the Lady of the Beleaguered City? Where is Lady Fauntleroy? Where is my Lady Eismere? Where is the Earl of Man? Where is my Lord Thruma? Where is the Earl of Bratteborough, Vermont? Where was the Marquis of Samoa while he lived? The honor, Sir, I must beg to insist upon, is in reality conferred upon this society itself; it is the virtual recognition of this society; it is, to use Lord Rosebery's own words, for "services rendered to the dignity of literature." And these services would be futile were it not for our own organization. Sir, we may be Radical or Tory, or what we will; but let us remember that Lord Rosebery is the first Prime Minister who has ever given a thought to the dignity of literature—the first who has ever recognized that literature is a profession at all."

The Platts and Howells.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

John James Platt, who since 1887 has represented the United States in the Cork and Dublin Consulships, has returned to this country, and will probably resume his residence in Cincinnati. Mr. Platt is one of the best-known literary men of the West, and previous to entering the Government service, was largely engaged in his favorite pursuit. At the age of fourteen he learned the printing business in the office of The Ohio State Journal, and subsequently studied at the Capital University and Kenyon College, but was not graduated. One of his earliest contributions to literature was the book "Poems of Two Friends," published in connection with William D. Howells, who at the time was setting type in The State Journal office. Mrs. Platt, née Sarah Morgan Bryan, is a woman of considerable reputation as a writer, having early received the recognition of George D. Prentice and Fitz-Greene Halleck. She has written a number of books of poems, notable among which are "A Woman's Poems," "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," &c.

BARON FAVA FORCED TO ACT

The Italian Ambassador Annoyed for Years by Moreno, Who Is Now Indicted for Criminal Libel.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The indictment of Celso Caesar, or "Caesar Celso" Moreno, by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, for criminal libel of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, is the culmination of a series of attacks upon the amiable and popular representative of the Italian Government which have been going on for years. In 1892, when Baron Fava, who was then simply Minister Plenipotentiary, went to Italy to escort his wife back to this country, Mr. Moreno published in the Eco d'Italia of New-York an alleged cable dispatch from Rome stating that Baron Fava had been recalled by his Government for taking sides against the Italian Consul in New-York. A correspondent of The New-York Times was directed to investigate this report, and did so. The result of his inquiries, as published in The New-York Times of Sept. 19, 1892, makes interesting reading, and will bear reproduction at this time in connection with the pending case. It was as follows:

One of the first persons to whom this dispatch was shown, a gentleman indirectly associated with one of the foreign legations, and who knows the Italian Minister well, remarked at once, with a laugh, "Caesar Celso Moreno again!" Then he went on to give some facts which, supplemented by knowledge in the possession of most of the older Washington correspondents, make up a curious little history.

Mr. Caesar Celso Moreno is an Italian gentleman of some independent means, of abundant leisure, and with apparently one absorbing object in life, which is the political destruction of the Italian Minister. Mr. Moreno is a familiar figure in nearly every newspaper office on "the Row." He has had a varied experience. At one time he nearly succeeded in negotiating for a sort of dictatorship over the Hawaiian Islands. Nothing is to be said against him personally, except that his hatred of Baron Fava amounts almost to monomania.

Some years ago he filed formal charges with the Italian Government, alleging that Baron Fava was in collusion with the Italian padrones who introduced the organ grinders and other mendicants into this country, and he furnished copies of these charges to the press. They were never supported by proof, and nothing never came of them.

Immediately after Baron Fava absented himself from this country, under instructions from his Government, on account of the New-Orleans incident, Mr. Moreno came on deck again and furnished to the press a copy of a cable message he had received from Rome stating that Baron Fava was to be impeached because of malversation of funds. He entered into details, stating that the Baron had made returns to the Italian Government alleging that he had spent large sums in the rental of a palatial legation building here and for other purposes relating to his mission, when the fact was that he had lodged in very humble quarters, and Mr. Moreno added that photographs of the Baron's rooms had been taken and furnished to the Italian Government to sustain the charge.

A simple examination of the official register of the Italian foreign service, as found on file in the library of the State Department, showed that this accusation was quite imaginary. The Italian Minister, it was shown, was allowed a small salary, but a considerable sum for "expenses of representation." This added item is so much his personal property that his yearly taxes to the Government of Italy—and very heavy they are—are deducted from it, and not from the salary. The remainder the Minister is allowed to expend as he pleases, without the slightest obligation to render any account of it whatever. As a matter of fact, no account is ever rendered, so the charge of making false returns fell as flat as the padrone business, notwithstanding that it was supported by an alleged cable message from Rome.

"I asked the Baron once," The Times's informant continued, "why he did not take proceedings against Moreno for these continuous attacks. The Baron smiled (you know his easy-going way) and said: 'Oh, it keeps him employed, and it does not hurt me.'"

Apparently Baron Fava's patience has worn out after three more years of trial. Hence the present suit, which, however, it is understood, has been initiated by the United States.

When the bench warrant was issued for Moreno's arrest he was not to be found. The fact that he was to be indicted had been circulated in stage whispers for the last four or five days, as if the authorities felt that driving the man out of this city under fear of arrest would be quite as effective a process of stopping his venomous attacks on the Ambassador of a friendly power as the more troublesome plan of trying and convicting him of the criminal libel charged. The latter course would naturally involve the necessity of asking the Italian Ambassador to appear and give evidence in a local criminal court.

Contrary to general expectation, however, Moreno surrendered himself to-day, and was admitted to bail, the case being set for trial next October.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN NEWPORT COTTAGES

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Others Give Dinners, Small and Large.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt had her first entertainment of the season to-night. It was a small affair—a dinner for six guests only. Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach gave the most elaborate dinner of the evening. It was in honor of the Misses Terrill, who are guests of her daughter. The company, which consisted of young people only, included Charles Sheffield, Harry Cushing, John Nicholas Brown, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Elsie Clews, Ellis Hoffman, Prince Lewinstein, Stewart Brice, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Barger, Miss Sherman, and Henry Clews, Jr. The decorations were of pink roses. Mrs. William Post, Mrs. J. H. Beekman, and the Hon. Lispenard Stewart gave cottage entertainments to-night. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give the first cottage dance of the season July 27.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring of New-York arrived to-night to remain over Sunday. Congressman John J. Hemphill of South Carolina and Prince Lewinstein of Berlin were among those arriving at Leland's Ocean House to-day. Other arrivals included William A. Duer, Miss Preston, H. E. Jones, Theodore K. Gibbs, J. Dunbar Wright, E. H. White, C. E. Barron, Miss Barron, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Watson, G. C. Phillips, E. B. Pearsall, R. G. Miller, W. S. V. Allen, New-York; Miss E. Stevenson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Osborne, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Horton, Herbert D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rend, Edward R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Shotbod, Chicago; Thomas Robb, J. D. McMullen, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Foote, Jr., Br

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen Secures His Seat.

CONSERVATIVES FAR IN THE LEAD

Result of the First Day's Polling Gives Them Two Members to One from All the Other Parties.

LONDON, July 12.—The general elections for members of the new Parliament began to-day. The following members of the last Parliament were returned from their previous constituencies without opposition: Sir Reginald Hanson, London; Alban G. H. Gibbs, London City; Francis T. Barry, Windsor; Sir Algernon Borthwick, South Kensington; Charles E. Tritton, Norwood Division of Lambeth; Sir Charles Hall, Holborn Division of Finsbury; E. B. Hoare, Hampstead; John Penn, Lewisham, and the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, St. George's, Hanover Square. All of these are Conservatives.

George Dixon, Liberal, Edgbaston Division of Birmingham; Jacob Henniker Heaton, Conservative, Canterbury; George Wyndham, Conservative, Dover; C. E. H. Vincent, Conservative, Central Division of Sheffield; Joseph E. Kenny, Parnellite, College Green Division of Dublin; Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, Ecclesall Division of Sheffield; Batty Langley, Liberal; Attercliff Division of Sheffield; Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Conservative, Strand; Sir Benjamin Stone, Conservative; East Division of Birmingham, to succeed the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, raised to the peerage; Right Hon Charles Pelham Villiers, Liberal, South Wolverhampton; Right Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, Liberal, Brightside Division of Sheffield, and Charles Stuart Wortley, Conservative, for the Hallam Division of Sheffield.

William McEwan, Liberal, Central Division of Edinburgh; E. Parkes, Unionist, Southwest Division of Manchester, to succeed the Right Hon Jacob A. Bright, Liberal; Sir E. Seager Hunt, Unionist, for Maidstone; Col. Welby, Unionist, for Taunton.

Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, Harbor Division of Dublin; William Field, Parnellite, St. Patrick's Division of Dublin; E. Spencer, Conservative, West Bromwich; Robert A. Yerburgh, Conservative, Chester; Henry Cavendish, Conservative, Shrewsbury, and Viscount Chelsea, Conservative, Bury St. Edmunds.

The following members, who were originally elected to the old Parliament since the beginning of the year, to fill vacancies, were also returned without opposition: Thomas G. Ratcliff, who was elected for South Paddington, to succeed Lord Randolph Churchill, deceased; Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, Warwick and Leamington, in the room of the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, elevated to the peerage, and Lewis Mclvor, West Edinburgh, to succeed Viscount Wolmer, who succeeded to the peerage as the Earl of Selborne.

GERMAN GUNBOAT ATTACKS A FORT

After Two Shots the Chinese Gunners Take to Their Heels.

Special Correspondence United Press.

TOKIO, June 29, via San Francisco, July 12.—To get away from Formosa, the founder of the republic had to take ship at Tamsui. A German steamer had just arrived there, and to her flocked a crowd of fugitive soldiers and civilians, including Gen. Tcheng and the commander of the ex-President's guard, as well as the military paymaster, carrying with him $45,000.

The soldiers on shore had no intention of allowing either the silver or the other valuables to leave the island without paying a heavy toll. They accordingly fired upon and attempted to drive back boats proceeding to the ship, and directed toward the steamer such a hail of bullets whenever she attempted to get away that she had to remain at her moorings. Meanwhile two parties of braves visited the Arthur and carried off the whole of the paymaster's treasure, while their comrades on shore robbed the would-be passengers.

The Arthur made a final attempt to get away June 6, but immediately drew upon herself the fire of a field battery of nine-pounders. Four shells struck the ship, killing and wounding over fifty of those on board. Six hundred yards further out was the Itis, a German gunboat of 280 tons. The Captain of the Arthur, having signaled to the Itis that he was attacked, received orders to drop astern of her, as she was about to engage the fort. It was a daring performance for the little gunboat to attack a fort mounting forty-five guns.

With her second shell, from this got the range and killed thirteen of the Chinese gunners. The rest fled, and the Arthur was able to put to sea without further molestation. She did not carry ex-President Tcheng. His efforts to get on board proved unsuccessful. But he followed a little later in the Kwong Wo, and was picked up by the Arthur at Amoy and sent to Shanghai. The Itis demonstrated even more clearly than the Japanese how little value attaches to Chinese capacities for defense.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Pall Mall Gazette says that a band of 700 Chinese made an attack upon the Japanese at Mainchu, Formosa, Wednesday, July 10, and were repulsed after a short fight, with a loss of 280 killed. A number of them were taken prisoners.

SIR VERNON-HARCOURT STONED.

Seeking Re-election His Political Opponents Assaulted Him.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, his wife, and Sir Thomas Roe to-day attended a political meeting in Derby, where both Sir William and Sir Thomas are seeking re-election to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest.

On leaving the meeting the three entered an open carriage, whereupon they were assaulted by a crowd of their political opponents, who pelted them with clods of refuse. Her ladyship was struck by some of the missiles and hurt, though not seriously.

Yacht Wrecked at Launching.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The schooner yacht Yampa, owned by R. S. Palmer of New-York, capsized in the dry dock in Fay's yard to-day and was completely wrecked. The yacht was just about to be launched, all preparations having been made when she suddenly fell over with a great crash. Several men were injured, two of them, employes at Fay's yard, fatally, it is thought.

The Yampa was in the slip that was used by the Vigilant when she was here. The yacht started before it was expected, and a link of the check chain broke. The yacht then keeled over, smashing her mast, and the mast of another boat lying alongside.

A seaman named Schubert, who was at the masthead, was thrown to the ground. He was badly hurt and was removed to a hospital, together with another man named Carton, who was also seriously injured. The hull of the yacht is badly holed.

International Silver Conference.

LONDON, July 12.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent stating that the larger German States have officially declared their agreement with Chancellor von Hohenlohe's proposal to procure an international exchange of opinion on the silver question, but have privately informed the Chancellor that their assent is merely an act of courtesy, they being convinced of the futility of the proposal, inasmuch as it would be impossible to raise the price of silver without endangering the gold currency, which must in no wise be abandoned.

The Fin de Siecle Duel.

PARIS, July 12.—Deputies Richard and Denoix fought a duel to-day with pistols, with the usual result, neither being injured.

M. Bassett and M. Archain, members of the Seine municipality, also fought a duel to-day with swords, with the unusual result that Bassett was wounded in the wrist.

Duke of Aosta Leaves Rome.

ROME, July 12.—The Duke of Aosta and his bride, Princess Hélène of Orléans, left this city to-day for Turin. They were accompanied to the railway station by King Humbert, Queen Margherita, the Ministers of State, and the municipal authorities.

The Duke of Aosta thanked the Syndic of Rome for the cordiality of the welcome that had been extended to himself and his bride. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the royal couple, who were given an ovation.

A Battle at Seborucal.

HAVANA, July 12.—A dispatch from Remedios says that Major Devos reports having had a severe fight with a band of insurgents at Seborucal. The rebels were dispersed. Their loss is not known. The Government troops had one officer and a Sergeant killed.

American College's Rector Resigns.

ROME, July 12.—Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome, has resigned, owing, it is stated, to ill health.

Telephone from London to Dublin.

LONDON, July 12.—Communication by telephone between London and Dublin was opened to-day.

PREPARED FOR PEACE OR WAR

Deacon Sweezy Took Off His Coat to Force a Reinstatement from His Fellow Church Members.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., July 12.—The Baptists of Patchogue held a combined prayer and business meeting last night that proved to be more lively and interesting than the church members had anticipated.

After the prayer meeting was under way Willett Sweezy of The Long Island Prohibitionist, a Deacon of the Baptist Church, entered. Mr. Sweezy took a seat, and seemed perfectly at home, though the Baptists had erased his name from their membership roll several weeks ago.

After the business meeting had been opened Mrs. Evans, wife of the Rev. Samuel Evans, began to read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Sweezy arose, and asked to be allowed to make a few remarks. The Chairman of the meeting said "No." Thereat Mr. Sweezy took off his coat. He told the congregation that his name had been removed from the register illegally and through spite, and that he wanted a letter of recommendation, so that he could join another church if he wished to.

The managers of the meeting declared Mr. Sweezy out of order, and told him to sit down. He did not do so, but kept on talking. Some of the members were in favor of Sweezy, and others yelled "Put him out." Sweezy stood where he was, and kept on talking at the top of his voice.

Things were getting serious, and the cooler heads present wanted to adjourn the meeting. This was done, and, while Sweezy still kept the floor, the congregation filed out of the church.

Mr. Sweezy put on his coat, and followed the congregation to the church steps. The row was renewed. Some of Sweezy's friends say the new Deacon of the church, Henry Payne, called Sweezy something that sounded to them like "loafer." Then blows were struck.

A TEXAN MIDGET ARRESTED

WORRIED BY HOODLUMS, HE THREW STONES WITH EFFECT.

To Escape the Police He Shut Himself in a Trunk—Was Captured, Carried to Court and Discharged

Dr. Henry Heywood is thirty-five years old, but he does not look it. His inches are not as many as his years, by one. He comes from Texas, and as a concession to a popular prejudice concerning Texans, he wears his hair long, and under a wide-brimmed slouch hat shades a grizzled and fierce-looking mustache.

The little man lives at 19 Pearl Street. He sells cough drops for a living, and at odd moments wages war on the relatively large small boys who pull his hair when he is not looking, and make faces at him when he is. All things considered, the little "doctor's" life is not a happy one. Being somewhat proud of his picturesque attire and inextension, he naturally objects to the comprehensive lack of reverence with which the urchins of South Street and that vicinity are wont to treat him.

When his tormentors leave him at peace and customers are few the midget becomes theatric and strikes attitudes, most of which he cripples. For the benefit of several shop girls, he was posing on the corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets yesterday when his natural enemies appeared and forthwith began to guy him. That made the little "doctor" mad, and when one of the urchins made a move at him, and the admirers laughed, the midget picked up a mighty pebble and hurled it at his enemy. The stone cut a gash in another boy's eye, and somebody went for a policeman. That somebody found a bluecoat, and the minion of the law strode into the little group that had formed around the wounded boy.

The diminutive assailant meanwhile had fled up Pearl Street as fast as his little legs could carry him. The policeman, it was Patrolman Brennan, knew where the "doctor" lived, and went after him. He searched the midget's room, but found him not. When about to relinquish the search a trunk in the corner opened and the dwarf emerged. His place of refuge had been too close for him, he explained, as he came forth.

The two reached the street, and started for the Old Slip Station, shocking all sense of proportion as they went hand in hand through the devious ways of that locality.

Sergeant McCormack was at the desk when Brennan brought his captive in. Brennan leaned up against the desk, and the Sergeant, after a few moments of expectant waiting, said: "Well?"

Brennan said that his prisoner was charged with throwing rocks at small boys.

"Where's the prisoner?" demanded McCormack, looking around the room and out of the door.

"Oh," replied the captor, "here he is, stand on the foot rail doctor, so the Sergeant can see you."

The "doctor" vaulted on top of the foot rail, but was still invisible to the man behind the desk. The latter crawled on top of the desk, stood on all fours, and looked down.

"Is that it?" he asked of Brennan.

"That's it," Brennan replied.

"What did you say the charge was?" the Sergeant inquired, as he climbed down and opened the blotter. Brennan told him. The charge was entered and McCormack came around the desk and had a long look at the prisoner.

"Better search him," he said to Brennan, "he looks dangerous."

Brennan found that a rather difficult job. He is portly, and found it necessary to sit on the floor in order to pursue his investigation. Then he found another difficulty in exploring the midget's pockets, as his hands were too large. The dwarf relieved his perplexity, by turning his pockets inside out. Nothing dangerous was found in them.

Captor and captive then proceeded to the Tombs Police Court. A large crowd followed them. When they arrived there the "doctor" was lifted on top of the desk, and held there by Brennan until he had told his story. The spectators laughed, but the midget was very serious. Magistrate Brann discharged the wee offender, and he waddled out of court, looking as dignified as it was possible for one so small to look.

ANGRY MEN HUNT A NEGRO

The Fugitive Accused of Assaulting a Girl in Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., July 12.—A large force of armed men is searching the town tonight for Walter Squirrell, a negro who is charged with attacking and seriously injuring the six-year-old daughter of Charles Mingin.

The assault took place yesterday and became known in town last night. When constables went to arrest Squirrell he fled to the swamp. The matter was discussed on the streets, but no action was taken until the report spread that the child was dying. This aroused the anger of the crowd.

Squirrell soon found the swamp a dangerous hiding place, and about 9 o'clock this evening made a break to get away in the darkness across the country.

The negro showed great endurance and sped across the country. He reached the northern part of Vineland about 10 o'clock to-night. He ran down a street less than twenty yards in front of a dozen men. Squirrell was almost winded, and so were his pursuers.

The section of the town where Squirrell appeared is being ransacked. It seems certain he could not have run much further.

The general opinion is that if caught before officers lay hands on him, Squirrel will never have to stand trial for his alleged crime.

BAD COIN MAKERS CAUGHT

Seven Men and One Woman Prisoners; Counterfeit Money and Outfit Seized.

SAID TO HAVE PASSED $100 EACH WEEK

Members of the Horse Market Gang, Which the Secret Service Officers Have Long Been Trying to Break Up.

One of the most important captures of counterfeiters in this city for years was made yesterday, when seven men and one woman, all members of the notorious Horse Market gang, were arrested by Secret Service agents and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Post Office building.

The prisoners were Thomas McKenna, thirty-eight years old, a longshoreman; Michael Manning, twenty-eight years old, a peddler; William Jarvis, twenty-four years old, no occupation; David Carmine, twenty-six years old, a variety actor; Michael Dore, twenty-two years old, no occupation; John Durkin, twenty years old, a bartender; John Lindle, twenty-two years old, a cigarette maker, and Sarah Ryan.

At Manning's apartment, on the top floor of the tenement at 330 East Seventy-first Street, a complete counterfeiting outfit was seized. It consisted of molds, ladles, chemicals, plating apparatus, copper, tin, antimony, and 200 bogus dollars, done up in packages containing $25 each.

The gang has been operating for more than eight years, and it is estimated it has put out 400 counterfeit dollars every week. The imitation silver dollars are of excellent workmanship.

The agents of the Secret Service had been after this gang for several years, but did not get actively on the trail of the chief operators until last August. At that time William Jarvis, alias James Marvin, and Michael Dore were arrested for passing counterfeit money. For lack of evidence they were acquitted on trial in the United States Circuit Court. Secret Service Agent Bagg and his associates felt sure the prisoners were guilty, and they kept a close watch on them from that time. One of the Secret Service men became nominally a member of the gang, and bought at different times the spurious money to the aggregate of $200. It was known the gang was well organized, and many of the "shovers," as the men are styled who pass the money, had been from time to time arrested and convicted. Among the number were James J. Mahoney and John Williams, sentenced to five years; Patrick Mahoney, three years; James Wallace, thirteen months; James Buckle, two years; Joseph Burke, one month; Harry Hall, two years; James O'Brien, three years; James Courtney, eighteen months; Harry Lathrop, six months; William Brown, eighteen months; William Norris, three years, and six others.

The Secret Service men were looking for the men who manufactured the bogus coin. Night and day they followed the "shovers." Once the clue led to a saloon in Astoria. It was a month ago. Dore, Durkin, and a man named Farley were in Long Island City passing the money. Farley was being watched by detectives, but after he had passed some of the coins he was arrested. The detectives then made for the other two, but a Secret Service man, who was also shadowing the man, told the detectives to let the other two get away, as through them it was hoped the makers would be found. The detectives did as they were bid, and the Secret Service men again took up the trail.

The detectives finally found that the counterfeiting plant was at 330 East Seventy-first Street. Agents Bagg and Esquirelle prepared to make arrests last Wednesday. They had found that Manning, Jarvis, and the Ryan woman were living there. They raided the place at 6 o'clock A. M., but found only the woman at home. After putting her under arrest, they proceeded to make an investigation. The apartments consisted of four rooms. In a dark middle room, between the kitchen, which was in the rear facing the yard, and a bedroom, they came across what they had long been looking for—the outfit. The crucibles, molds, and appliances were found in one corner of the room. Near by were the chemicals used in plating and polishing. In a box on the table was found a large quantity of copper, antimony, tin, and several bona fide, sharp-surfaced silver dollars. In a few moments the officers had torn up the floor and found stages containing one hundred counterfeit dollars. The woman and the outfit were taken to the Secret Service office in the Post Office Building.

The other arrests soon followed. Jarvis, who had been out of town disposing of some bad money, was captured at 212 East Twenty-eighth Street. He had sixty in his pockets. Manning and Durkin had been passing bad dollars at various Broadway hotels. They were followed by detectives and arrested in Lyon's restaurant, on the Bowery. They had just paid their check with a bad dollar. Dore, Lindie, and McKenna were at 4 P. M. yesterday in a saloon at 623 First Avenue. Carmine was arrested Thursday morning in Brooklyn. When the prisoners were taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday, they appeared to be cool and at ease. They were all well dressed. Some of them smoked cigarettes while waiting. The Kelly woman and Carmine's wife, who was present also, cried a little when the prisoners were called to plead.

Carmine asked for an examination before the Commissioner, and it was put down for 11 o'clock Monday morning. Jarvis waived examination, and he was held for the Grand Jury in $5,000 bail. The others were then arraigned, and Mr. Ball, for the District Attorney, announced that his evidence was not complete, and their cases were put over until to-day. At this juncture Manning arose and said he wanted no examination, and he said: "I plead guilty to what was found in my rooms, but I want to say that woman had nothing to do with the case. She's innocent."

He thought this announcement would free Sarah Ryan. As she was not set at liberty, he appeared to be surprised, and then, after being nudged by one of his companions, he retracted what he had said, and asked for an examination. Although Manning said he pleaded guilty to what was found in his room, he was not arrested there. His examination was also set down for to-day, and all were held in $5,000 bail each.

Dore was sent to Brooklyn, as he was caught passing the bad money there. He will be tried before Commissioner Bellows. The other prisoners were removed to Ludlow Street Jail.

In speaking of the arrests, Mr. Bagg, the Secret Service agent in charge, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "These men have been at this business for years. The counterfeit dollars are excellently made. They would not be easily detected. They have the right ring. Their only defects are rather poor milling and not quite the proper weight. It would be hard to say how much spurious money the gang has put out. We estimate that it has been about $400 worth a week. Jarvis and Manning simply made the money; Carmine and McKenna dealt in it as wholesalers. Carmine had the Brooklyn district. They would buy a dollar, I understand, for about 15 cents, and sell it for 30 or 35 cents. The others were the 'shovers.' The gang has not operated extensively in New-York of recent years. It circulated the money at seaside resorts, country fairs, and shipped it to agents in the West."

Throttled by a Burglar.

Mrs. Barbara Klein, twenty-six years old, of 341 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was brutally maltreated by a burglar in her apartments Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Klein had been out washing on Tuesday, and when she returned home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, she found that the door of her apartments was open. Entering hastily, she found herself face to face with a large, rough-looking man, who had been ransacking her rooms.

Before she could make an outcry, the ruffian seized her by the throat with both of his powerful hands, and tried to strangle her.

Mrs. Klein is a strong woman, and she struggled with her assailant with the energy of desperation. But she soon became exhausted, and the burglar escaped.

She remained unconscious for about an hour, when she was discovered by one of the neighbors. A physician was summoned, and she was soon revived.

The burglar stole $8 from a bureau drawer nd several small articles of little value.

Arrival of the Duchess de Dino.

The Duchess de Dino of this city, the divorced wife of Frederick Stevens was a passenger by the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton.

During her visit here she will be, it is said, the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, at their country seat at Pelham, N. Y.

DETECTIVE HAHN A PRISONER

With Mrs. Hartell Arrested on the Charge of Running a Disorderly House.

Detective Frank Hahn of the Eldridge Street Station was arrested last evening by Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten of the District Attorney's office on a bench warrant charging him with keeping a disorderly house at 70 Eldridge Street, and also with "oppression."

Mrs. Eliza Hartell, the owner of 70 Eldridge Street, was also arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The bench warrant was sworn out on the evidence, according to Hahn's lawyer, Henry J. Goldsmith, of Josie Siebert, formerly an inmate of Mrs. Hartell's house and who was recently arrested on a charge of perjury preferred by Agent Whitney of the Parkhurst society.

Josie Siebert was surrendered by Dr. Holden, who has been on previous bonds for Mrs. Hartell. Goldsmith said last night that Josie Siebert was now making trouble for Hahn and Mrs. Hartell out of revenge. Josie Siebert was an inmate of the house of Mrs. Hartell when the Parkhurst agents procured evidence against it on the strength of which Mrs. Hartell was arrested. She has since been fined $250.

The Siebert woman swore, at Essex Market, in the examination of the case that Agent Whitney, who has been most active for the Parkhurst society, was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Hartell's house. She also swore that she had given Whitney regularly various sums of money. Agent Whitney then had her arrested for perjury. Dr. Holden gave a bond for her.

Lawyer Goldsmith went to Recorder Goff at his home, 309 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night to offer bail for both Hahn and Mrs. Hartell. He offered Dr. Holden as security for Mrs. Hartell, and Martin Engel of 123 Ludlow Street as security for Hahn. Recorder Goff declined to admit them to bail, because, he said, he first wanted the District Attorney to approve any bail which might be offered.

Lawyer Goldsmith said last night that the second charge against Hahn was oppression. He had not yet been able to find out what the nature of the evidence was. Hahn and Mrs. Hartell will be arraigned probably before Recorder Goff in the Criminal Court Building to-day.

Detective Hahn is thirty-one years old and has been on the force eight years. His record, said Acting Captain Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Station last night, is a very good one. He was with the steamboat squad before going to the Eldridge Street Station. In that station he had done special duty under Capt. Cortright and Acting Captain Sheehan. He always did duty in citizen's clothes. He has two brothers on the force—Henry, stationed on the east side, and Edward, in the information bureau at Police Headquarters. One of them is the man who shot "Jack" Hussey, the noted ex-convict, about six years ago when Hussey resisted arrest.

Mrs. Eliza Hartell, it is alleged, kept two houses at 70 and 72 Eldridge Street. The house at 72 was raided about two weeks ago by Acting Captain Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Station on a warrant issued by Justice Grady in the Essex Market Court. Mrs. Hartell, one woman, and one man were captured, and were discharged the next morning by Justice Grady on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. On that occasion two policemen detailed by Acting Captain Sheehan watched the house for two days before one of them succeeded in gaining an entrance and securing evidence upon which the warrant was issued. The house was also raided several times by Capt. Cortright when he was in command of the Precinct.

It is also alleged that Mrs. Hartell kept the house at 72 as a furnished room house for men only, and that communication was had with the other house by an opening at the rear. A system of electric bells was arranged to give warning, so that when the police attempted a raid, those in the houses could make their escape and avoid arrest.

Hahn, it is said, lived in the furnished room house. When placed under arrest he gave the Eldridge Street Station House as his residence.

Yesterday was Hahn's day off, and he reported for duty in the evening at 6 o'clock. Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Reilly were waiting for him at the station house, and had notified Acting Captain Sheehan of the warrant for Hahn's arrest. As soon as he entered the station house Hahn was told by the Central Office men that they had a warrant for him, and Acting Captain Sheehan suspended him from duty and placed him under arrest, afterward accompanying the prisoner to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. Hahn remarked when arrested that the whole thing was a mistake, and that he would have no difficulty in proving his innocence of the charges against him.

USE OF BLOODHOUNDS AS DETECTIVES

Question Being Agitated by English Canine Papers.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The question whether bloodhounds could not be utilized in this country to aid in the discovery of criminals has again been raised in one of the canine journals. It is suggested by a gentleman in the Midlands that a Bloodhound Club might well be started the object of which would be to have properly trained dogs always ready to assist in the work of bringing burglars and murderers to justice. The last occasion on which a systematic attempt was made in this country to put the bloodhound to his old traditional use was in 1889, when the then Chief Commissioner of Police in London encouraged, and was himself personally present at, some trials with a couple of dogs belonging to the well-known breeder, Mr. Brough.

St. James's Park was the spot selected for these trials, and both animals showed themselves decidedly skillful in tracking and following up the human footstep. Once in the crowded streets, however, the hounds seemed to lose their cunning, and there exists, indeed, no reliable record of criminals being successfully hunted down by the aid of these canine detectives in the case of crowded cities and thoroughfares. Even if the scent were a hot one, it is more than doubtful whether the cleverest and best-trained bloodhound would follow it very far where it had been crossed and recrossed by many other strange feet. Thus the idea of the bloodhound being used for the discovery of criminals, so far as populous centres and large towns are concerned, may be regarded, after the failure in the case of the Whitechapel murders, as an exploded one. The case, however, may be different in regard to country districts, where it is at least conceivable that the hound might now and again be turned to some good service. Many of the old stories respecting the successful hunting of the Mosstroopers by blood or sleuth hounds rest on a rather slender historical basis, though the frequency with which the name of the dog occurs in some of the records of those days shows that its detective qualities were highly estimated.

In later times the Cuban bloodhound, of a far more savage breed than our own, was unquestionably used as a man-hunter; while only a few years ago Capt. Powell gave a good deal of information respecting the dogs used at the present time for tracking convicts who escape from prisons in Florida. Bloodhounds were first resorted to for this purpose, but it appears that latterly an animal more like our foxhound has been adopted. These animals, like the English bloodhound, are not inclined when they have discovered their man to attack him, but rather prefer to keep at a respectful distance after he has been fairly brought to bay.

Half a dozen years or so ago some exceedingly interesting trials were held at Alexandra Palace, in which several of the most noted bloodhounds of the day took part. A "clean boot," as well as a greased one, was hunted, the length of the course being about 600 yards. A keeper was dispatched with a good start, and though some of the hounds failed almost entirely, others delighted the spectators by the unerring accuracy with which they followed the "clean boot" over a considerable portion of the course. One dog leaped the railings which the hunted man had climbed, and ran under others which he had slipped through. All, however, were more or less at fault when they came too near the crowd, a sure sign that only in lonely and sparsely populated districts, or at hours when few people are about can the bloodhound be really relied on as a successful man-hunter.

The Walking Fern in Connecticut.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I note in yesterday's issue of The Times an article headed "Found the Walking Fern," descriptive of an excursion by the members of the Torrey Botanical Club. I also note that the enthusiastic member from Montclair has never known of the walking fern being found nearer than the White Mountains.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus, Link, (Asplenium rhizophyllum, L.) has been found in two stations near Hartford, Conn., and also in Meriden, Conn. It is in the "Catalogue of Flowering Plants," growing wild without cultivation within thirty miles of Yale College, and the stations given are Roaring Brook, Maltby Park, Farmington, and Oxford. E. B. KENDRICK.

Hartford, Conn., July 8.

YALE'S ATHLETIC TEAM

The Men Who Will Meet Cambridge Next Fall.

STRONGER TEAM THAN WENT ABROAD

Games Will Probably Be Held Early in October, and the Graduates of 1895 Are Eligible to Compete.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 12.—The few Yale men in town seem to be pleased with the prospect of meeting the Cambridge athletes in October. Most of the Yale athletes have left the city and will not return until the college vacation is at an end, in September. Only a single member of the committee recently appointed having charge of the arrangements for meeting the English team is in town. The committee is composed of Sherman Day, present manager of the track team; Knight Wade, manager of last year's team, which met the English consolidated team in England, and Charles H. Sherrill of the New-York Athletic Club, a prominent Yale alumnus.

Mr. Wade, who has been here since the university closed for vacation, said:

"The Yale committee will take no action until the letter of acceptance arrives. Relative to the arrangement of the list of events for the meet, I will state that this matter will be left exclusively to Capt. Sheldon of the Yale team."

Mr. Wade would not say whether he thought that the 120-yard hurdles on grass and the 220-yard flat would be run, but thought the chances favorable for their introduction into the programme.

With reference to the date of Oct. 5, Mr. Wade said:

"That is by long odds the most desirable date. We can draw the largest crowd, the Summer heat is over, and the athletes will be in the best of condition. Unless a date nearly as late as that is chosen, we are liable to be cramped for time in making the arrangements. When the Yale track team broke training and left college for the Summer, their coach, Michael Murphy, told them to keep in good condition till Fall, but did not impose regular training nor diet rules upon them, as soon as a definite reply is received from England the team will be communicated with and given directions about training."

Mr. Wade declined to discuss matters concerning the training for the event, the membership of the team, and the date of their beginning training, explaining that such matters were left entirely with Capt. Sheldon. With reference to the selection of the grounds for the contests, Mr. Wade said: "The committee has decided nothing yet. We have considered Berkeley Oval, with its fast track; Manhattan Field for its accessibility, and other grounds, but shall hold another meeting in a few days to take further action on this matter."

The prospect of arranging a dual international track athletic meet between Yale, and either Cambridge or Cambridge and Oxford Universities together, was so lively before the close of the present college year a month ago, that it was known almost as a practical certainty what members of the present Yale team would be selected to represent the American team in case negotiations for the approaching meet were concluded. William O. Hickok, the hammer thrower and shot putter, the Captain of the Yale crack team, which defeated Harvard in the dual contest for the track championship of the two universities, and later won the intercollegiate championship at the Berkeley Oval this Spring, was the Captain of the Yale team which met the combination Oxford-Cambridge team in England last year, and all the Spring he has had an eye on the watch for men whom he thought could be developed into winners in an international championship.

At the close of the track season at Yale on June 1, Lewis P. Sheldon was elected Captain. Capt. Hickok turned over to him the team, with many hints as to the most available men for a possible team to meet an English list of competitors. During the remainder of the college year, Sheldon gave no sign to the men in training what his choice would be of athletes for the coming meet, preferring to await the outcome of plans for the meet before taking steps to make up the team.

Now that the contest is assured, it is possible to make out the membership of the Yale team, with one or two exceptions, which will not be assured till within a fortnight of the dates for the games, and then only after sharp competitive practice to decide them.

First of all, it is safe to assert that the Yale men who will be found representing the New-York Athletic Club at the contest between that team and the English team in New-York in the latter part of September, will be later, on Oct. 5, seen in the ranks of the Yale team when it meets Cambridge. Several of them, in fact, are now at the quarters of the New-York Athletic Club, on Travers Island, where they will remain the greater part of the Summer training for the New-York Club games. During the Summer they will represent Yale at the various games of the American track athletic clubs in the West, Northwest, and Canada, and it will be in great form by September for the English teams.

Capt. Sheldon of the Yale team will probably remain at Travers Island all Summer, making arrangements for the Yale-Cambridge meet, and training for the American and Canadian contests early this Fall. He will issue in a few days directions to members of the Yale team to train for the games in the Fall, and will then give specific instructions to each man regarding his work before reporting for the games in October. It is the present plan of the Yale management not to call the members of the team together especially for drill for the approaching event, but to await till the beginning of the Fall term of Yale, about Sept. 20. This will allow the members of the team more than a fortnight's training, and as many of them will work nearly all the season with the New-York team it is thought that this will suffice.

An interesting question has just come up for settlement in the minds of the Yale team management. The Yale-Cambridge meet does not occur till after the opening of the Fall term, and the question of the eligibility of the track athletes who have just entered college has come up. It has been urged that, as they will have been in college nearly a month when the games take place, they will then be eligible to compete. On the other hand, there is still the claim that the members of last year's team are certainly eligible, and the query arose: "How could both be eligible?" It has been practically settled, according to the method which it is understood, the visitors will adopt. Only the members of last year's team will be allowed to compete, although Capt. Sheldon, the head of the team for the present year, will look after the management of the affair as far as the team is concerned.

It is a matter for congratulation that the trainer for both the American teams which are to meet Englishmen this Fall is the same. Michael Murphy, the regular trainer for the Yale team, has for two years been trainer for the New-York Athletic Club team, and this Summer both these teams have arranged meets with English rivals. Mr. Murphy will train both. He is a veteran in his line of work, having brought out the amateur champion Jewett and the intercollegiate champions, Sherrill and Richards. He trained the Yale team which went to England last year, but did not accompany them thither.

The star member of the Yale team this year will be, as last, William O. Hickok. The ex-captain has had no intercollegiate rivals in either England or America in his two events, the hammer throw and the shot put, for three years, and he may be safely calculated to carry off leading honors in them at the Yale-Cambridge games here in October. Mr. Hickok has broke both the shot and hammer records so many times that it is difficult to keep up with his latest achievement. His last records, which the Intercollegiate Athletic Committee on Records has had time to get together and accept, was 41 feet 11 inches for the shot and 131 feet for the hammer. Since then he has put the shot over 43 feet, and has tossed the hammer 136 feet, in even numbers. These figures indicate that, barring accidents, he will win two of Yale's events at the coming meet. Hickok was graduated from Yale in the class of '95. Besides his track records in Yale, he has had a wonderful career as a football player, having been a member of the 'Varsity team two years, where, as a giant guard, he has shown great strength.

Next to ex-Capt. Hickok, Capt. Sheldon is expected to show championship form. He was close behind Hickok in the English games last year, and has won his events from Harvard and other American colleges for two years by plucky finishes, when to secure first place seemed impossible. Capt. Sheldon's events are the running jumps. He is surest in the broad, but has developed fine form this Spring in the high, and may win that. It is probable, however, that as J. H. Thompson won first place for Yale in the games here this Spring, he will represent Yale in the first string in the high jump. Sheldon is clearing 22 feet 10 inches in the running broad, and about 5 feet 10 inches in the high. Last Spring he was at work on the hurdles and has won places in the intercollegiate games. He is best in the high hurdles. At England last year he won the running broad jump, and tied the running high.

Yale's veteran mile runner, Joseph E. Morgan, has never been in such superb form as at the present time. Although he was beaten out in England last year, he is now running close to 4 minutes and 25 seconds, and without the handicap placed on him last year by bad weather in England, he is thought to stand a good chance of winning this event. The above are Yale's strongest events. Besides ex-Capt. Hickok in the hammer throw, Clifton Chadwick, who finished close to Hickok at the games this Spring, will compete. He can hurl the hammer over 130 feet, and that is nearly as strong as any of the English competitors can do. In the shot put, Alexander Brown has scored 42 feet in practice, and will be a member of Yale's second string. Like Chadwick, he is a football player, filling a place on Yale's eleven at guard, while Chadwick was tackle. Brown accompanied last year's Yale team to England, and took second place in the shot put there.

The number of the hurdle races is not yet decided upon. The present indications are that there will be two hurdle races, one on grass, according to the English idea, and one on the cinder path. Probably both will be over the English immovable high hurdles. Ernest H. Cady, the Yale champion hurdler, will, in all probability, be a member of Yale's first string.

For the half-mile run Yale has no star material, and this event may, if arranged, be accorded cheerfully to the Cambridge team. I. C. Bennett is Yale's best man, but he is not capable of anything better than 2:00 flat—probably not quite that.

The quarter-mile will be more closely contested. H. G. Chubb, Yale's best man in this event, can, in his best form, clip 0:50, and he will train with the New-York Athletic Club team all Summer, and be in fine fettle for the games in the Fall. George F. Sanford, who represented Yale in the games in England in this event, is again eligible. He has passed the last year in the law school and will train for the event again.

If Cambridge insists on the three-mile run, Yale will concede the event to her. Such an event has never been run in American colleges. Fifteen years ago there was a two-mile run in the intercollegiate games, but this was discontinued nearly a decade since, and only a few minor colleges now retain it. Yale would find it extremely difficult to get a competitor to enter in this event.

In the 100-yard dash, Richards, the Yale champion, will run. His work is close to 0:10 flat, and he is expected to run a smart race. He was prevented from running last year by a "football" knee, but has the last Spring shown great speed in the intercollegiate games.

The fact that much uncertainty exists in the hurdle races, the three-mile runs, and the half-mile and 220-yard dashes, renders all speculation as to the probable winner somewhat untimely at present, but the chances slightly favor Yale. Her team is stronger than that which went to England a year ago and was beaten by a score of 5½ to 3½ events, while Cambridge will miss several good Oxford athletes who aided in the victory a year ago. The dangers of an untried climate are also against the English visitors.

Of the Yale team the following members will probably represent the New-York Athletic Club in its meeting with the English team in September: Capt. Sheldon, Hatch, Hickok, (probably,) Cady, Richards, and Brown. The experience these men secure in the games with English opponents in the New-York games will be invaluable in their competition in the intercollegiate games a month later.

ORANGEMEN PARADE AND DANCE

They March Up Fifth Avenue and Then Go to Union Park—Addresses by Many Clergymen—No Disturbances.

The Orangemen who belong to the lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and New-York City had their annual parade and picnic yesterday.

Fifteen hundred men, nearly all of whom wore orange-colored sashes, started from Madison Square at noon and marched up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-seventh Street, Grand Marshal Irwin Totts had charge of the parade. There were twenty-five carriages, containing members of the three women's lodges.

Police Inspector Cortright and 100 policemen kept order at the square and along the line of march. There was no disturbance whatever. At Sixty-seventh Street the procession was reviewed by William Muirhead

ZIMMERMAN'S FAST MILE

It Was the Feature of the National Meet Races.

OTHER EVENTS MOSTLY UNINTERESTING

Racers Loafed in Their Heats and Were Roundly Hissed—Bald and McDonald Have an Exciting Finish.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—Some 6,000 people were crowded into the track of the Asbury Park Athletic Grounds this afternoon to witness the running of the seven races that were carded for the afternoon. During the morning the trial heats for all the races, except the one-mile open event for Class A men, were run off. These last trial heats were left until the afternoon, and were about as stupid and uninteresting a lot of races as were ever run over any track in any country. The men loafed in every heat, and were roundly and deservedly hissed by the people, who had

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paid $1 each to see racing, instead of a lot of quarter-mile sprints, which were all the trials amounted to.

The management was to blame for this and could easily have prevented the farce had it put a time limit of, say, 2:40 or 2:45 on each heat. Mr. Potter did that at Manhattan Beach and at the Riverside Wheelmen's races, and forced the men to race, disqualifying those who persisted in loafing instead of racing. It is just such farces as those of to-day that will kill the whole sport and disgust the public with the game.

Bicycle race riders are assuming the arrogant and dictatorial spirit of the college crews and athletes, and protest against the time limit or anything else that prevents them from carrying out their own sweet will. They forget that the public which supports the sport has rights. But they heard some pretty warm expressions of public opinion, and had some sharp evidences of public disgust to-day, that they will not soon forget. If they do not care to race, they are not compelled to enter, and should keep away from the tracks and allow men who are willing to race to do so. That was the general opinion freely expressed at all the hotels last evening.

The final heat in the race, which created so much dissatisfaction, was a good one. A tandem set the pace for the six men who qualified for the heat, and Tom Butler of Boston, who won it, chased the tandem in fine style, and won a good race in 2:08, though he won his trial heat in nearly one minute slower time, and was third in a semi-final that was crawled over in 3:26 2-5, about the time it would take a man to run the distance and drag a bicycle along after him. H. G. Winters of Tonawanda, H. P. Mosher of the Harlem Wheelmen, and F. G. Douglass of the New-York Athletic Club were the only men who could live up to the pace, Bert Ripley of Newark and John T. Beam of the Riverside Wheelmen giving it up after one lap had been covered.

As a rift in the cloud of gloom which this race produced, there were a couple of trials of speed by riders paced by quads. First, Michael Dirnberger of Buffalo gave an exhibition of riding against time, and covered the mile in 2:01, a new record for the track, and an effort that aroused the crowd to the liveliest enthusiasm.

After the programme was ended Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champion of the world, tried his hand at beating the track record. As in Dirnberger's case, he had a flying start, and was paced by a quadruple machine. On his first trial the tires on his rear wheel burst after he had gone a third of a mile, and, having escaped a fall, he consented to try again. This time he was successful. The four men on the pacemaking machine put forth their best efforts, but, pedal hard as they could, they could not shake off the flying "Zimmy," who hung to them like a tax collector to a delinquent property holder. The men almost flew around the track in the final spurt, "Zimmy" not only caught the quad, but crossed the tape even with the leading rider on the big machine. It was a splendid exhibition of what a man can do on a machine, and the crowd cheered again and again when the time, 1:57 4-5, was announced—marvelous time for a track that is far from perfect, and is by no means fast.

"Zimmy" was easily the hero of the day, and also of the meet. It was a triumph he particularly enjoyed, because he was here among his own people, and where every one is personally acquainted with him.

To-morrow another local favorite, Harry Maddox, who has had hard luck in the races here, will attempt to break the five-mile record. The track has been banked up since the opening day of the races, but it will be a very hard matter for any one to break a record over it at any distance, even in its improved condition.

One feature of the afternoon programme, which would seem to call for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was allowing two little boys named Brenner, who hail from Philadelphia, to ride a race over the track. The eldest is but 6 years old, and the youngest but 4, according to the claims of the man who compels these mere babies to race for his pecuniary benefit, and who also claims to be their father. The League of American Wheelmen should put a stop to such exhibitions, which are worse than anything done in circuses or on the stage. They lower the tone of the whole business, and, besides, are only advertisements for a manufacturer of bicycles. The people who laughed at and applauded it yesterday did not stop to think of the cruelty of it. But there were hundreds of fathers and mothers who thought only of the cruelty and condemned the whole proceeding.

The most sensational race of the day was the final heat for the one-half mile championship, in which Bald, McDonald, Charlie Murphy, and Zeigler were the competitors. It resulted in the hottest kind of a finish between McDonald and Bald; the former actually lifted his punching across the tape an inch or so in front of Bald, but for some reason, not announced, and much to the surprise of the crowd that had cheered McDonald as the winner, as well as to the manifest surprise of Bald, they gave the race to the latter. Possibly the decision was made because Bald finished with both his wheels on the track, while McDonald's front wheel was lifted an inch from the track in his desperate effort to win, and in which effort all the spectators, save the referee, thought he was successful.

The two-mile handicap caused considerable disappointment. None of the scratch men started, and so poorly was the work of the handicapper done that all of the "cracks" were shut out in the trial heats, Thus being the only one of the starters who could ever have been a long limit men, and he was so tired out in doing this that he had to stop riding a quarter of a mile from the finish, completely exhausted.

It is not a clever handicap where the seventy-yard men were the only ones near scratch who could earn a place for the finals and where the placed men in the final were at 140, 120, 180, and 100 yards in the handicap. Still, in justification to the handicapper, it may be said that a lot of the men have been "jockeying" in order to get into a better advantage in future races. Class B men are not above that sort of thing.

Men who by their success in winning or running second in the Class A races yesterday secured a chance to compete to-morrow for the winners' medals given by The New-York Times are E. W. Swanbrough of Denver and Alvin B. Wise of the Harlem Wheelmen, who were placed in the half-mile novice race; W. A. Brown of the Riverside Wheelmen and Louis Hunter of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, the first two in the one-mile handicap, and "Tom" Butler of Boston and H. G. Winters of Tonawanda, the winners of the mile open race.

The two medals shown at The New-York Times headquarters, on Cookman Avenue, yesterday, elicited much admiration. Butler had already won a place on Thursday. The other eligible starters thus far are C. C. Dirnberger of Buffalo, Donald McKay of Denver, winners in the one-mile novice; W. Eglied Douglass of New-York and A. W. Abel of Arlington, N. J., winners in the two-mile handicap, and C. M. Ertz of New-York, and "Tom" Butler of Boston, the first two men to finish in the half-mile open race on Thursday.

Last evening some 200 gentlemen and ladies, piloted by members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, made a run to the West End Hotel, at Long Branch, where the visitors were accorded a cordial reception and were handsomely entertained by their hosts, the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

There are a large number of racing men limping about town or trying to enjoy life this evening while seated on the hotel verandas. They are nursing skinned knees and elbows, hips, and shins, and occasionally wounded faces received as the result of tumbles on the track. The headquarters of a racing crowd can be detected a block or so away by the odor of liniment which fills the air and which cannot be disguised. Fortunately none of the boys have been badly hurt as yet, and a majority of them will be seen in the saddle chasing for diamonds to-morrow afternoon.

WINNERS OF THE RACES.

No Records Approached, but Some Finishes Were Exciting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—The racing to-day in the National meet was good, but not nearly so interesting as on Thursday. No records were approached, and while some of the finishes were exciting and close they did not arouse great enthusiasm.

The chief event of the day from a racing standpoint was the half national championship. For the afternoon this was reduced to two semi-finals, making four starters in the decisive heat. Arthur Gardiner, Charley Murphy, A. W. Porter, Eddie Bald, and R. H. Steenson lined up for the first semi-final, and when they got to going they made things hum. Murphy beat Bald out by three-quarters of a length, Gardiner getting third.

Sims, Coulter, Ray MacDonald, and Zeigler took part in the second heat, and they also made a fine race. MacDonald and Zeigler were first and second respectively in 1:21 1-5, which was the fastest heat of the competition. The first two in each heat having qualified for the final, the starters were, therefore: Murphy, Bald, MacDonald, and Zeigler. The finish was very exciting, and it looked to many as if MacDonald won, but the judges decided that Bald beat him out. The former was all out at the end, and he lifted his front wheel as he shot over the line. Bald came from behind, and, as the judges ruled, nipped MacDonald on the tape. Murphy was only a few inches behind the leaders. It was a great race, and perhaps the closest of the day. The time was 1:21 2-5.

Through this win Bald becomes the half-mile national champion.

Fifteen young men, comprising those who had qualified in the trials during the morning, went away together in the final of the two-mile handicap for B men. This promised to be a fine contest, and so it proved. "Charlie" Church of Crester, with 140 yards start on the scratch man, showed the others a thing or two about racing by beating out the field by a length and a half. Harley Davidson, (120 yards,) the Canadian, was the winner's most formidable opponent, and he gave him a hard tussle, pressing him close over the line. There was a short length only between Ben Monod of Scott, (180 yards,) landed in third place, and those next to him in the regular order were F. H. Allen of Springfield, (100 yards,) E. F. Leonard of Buffalo, (150 yards,) and I. A. Silvie of Staten Island, (140 yards.)

The one-mile race for A riders was a tedious affair. The trial heats were carded on the afternoon programme, but the management very unwisely decided to transfer it to the afternoon list. There were eleven trials, and none was interesting from a time standpoint, the average per heat being considerably over three minutes. Only winners were to qualify, and those that did this were: Bert Ripley of Newark, H. G. Winters of Tonawanda, C. L. Leatherbury of Baltimore, F. B. Stow of Springfield, Tom Butler of Boston, Harry Caldwell of Manchester, W. G. Douglass of the New-York Athletic Club, F. D. White of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn, M. S. Paige of Brooklyn, John T. Beam of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, and Howard P. Mosher of Storm King, N. Y.

Eleven men having necessarily qualified, two semi-finals were run, the first three in each being eligible for the decisive heat. In the first semi, Winters, Ripley, and Butler was the order at the finish, and in the second, Mosher, Beam, and Douglass qualified.

With these six in, a hot contest was looked for in the final. The men were paced by a tandem. Butler found no difficulty in following the pace over most of the distance, and won by three lengths from Winters, who was second, and Mosher third. Douglass, who found the pace too hot for him after a time, finished a poor fourth. The other men dropped out on the second lap, convinced that they could not win.

I. A. Silvie, and Conn Baker deserted the Class B ranks in the next race, one mile handicap for professionals, starting from scratch. They were never in the hunt, Alva Stewart of Ripley Park, (150 yards,) winning with George Cutter of Boston, (50 yards,) second, Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, (50 yards,) third, and R. H. Rumford, Chester, (170 yards,) fourth. The winner finished in 2:12 2-5.

Both Dirnberger and "Zimmy" rode miles against time, the former doing 2:01 and the latter 1:57 4-5. Both were paced by "quad" teams. The latter's performance is considered remarkable, his condition and the track, which is not a record track by any means, being taken into account.

E. W. Swanbrough of Denver ran away with the half-mile race for novices, having opposed to him Ruth of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, Turton of the Century Cycle Club, Alvin B. Wise of the Harlem Wheelmen, Eckhart of Keyport, and O'Halloran of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. Ruth fell on the turn into the back stretch. Wise got second to the Denver boy, finishing one length behind. Eckhart landed in third place.

In the two-thirds-of-a-mile special for Class B men the final heat went to Bald somewhat handily. He, Murphy, and Gardiner alternated in the lead until the head of the stretch was reached, when Coulter cut loose and showed the way into the straight. He did not remain long in the race, for there was a wild rush for the tape. In a moment Coulter was smothered, and his fleeter rivals sped onward with the swiftness of the wind. Bald again showed his superiority in scratch events by nipping first place in the final jump. He had his wheel a short length in front of Charlie Murphy, who was second. The latter was only half a length before Arthur Porter, third. Arthur Gardiner finished fourth, and Frank Jenny fifth. The winner's time was 1:11. Bald's prize in this event was a ticket to Europe and return.

The Riverside Wheelmen had fine luck with their entry in the one-mile handicap, Class A. He was W. A. Brown, (60 yards,) and he clinched first prize very close to the tape. He led Louis Hunter of the New-Jersey Athletic Club (80 yards) and J. M. Baldwin of Paterson (60 yards) over the line, and only inches separated them. Charley Spencer of Baltimore (80 yards) came in fourth. This contest was a pretty one, the field getting in a bunch on the back stretch the last time around and swinging into the straight well together. In the field, in addition to those above named, were S. G. Winters of Tonawanda, (30 yards,) K. B. Schmidt of Utica, (80 yards,) Nat Roe of Patchogue, (110 yards,) Joe Harrison of Asbury Park, (20 yards,) F. C. Hoyt of Bridgeport, (30 yards,) J. M. Hague of Bloomfield, (100 yards,) Oscar Hedstrom of Brooklyn, (40 yards,) C. L. Leatherbury of Baltimore, (20 yards,) F. A. Foell of Buffalo, (40 yards,) and F. H. McCall of Denver, (65 yards.)

Brown's win was particularly creditable. He waited in a good position until the last turn had been negotiated, and then he gradually forged to the front. Ten feet from the line the young flier was on even terms with Hunter, and from there home the former just increased his lead sufficiently to win. His time was 2:21 2-5.

The trial heats decided during the forenoon were not as interesting as those of the first day. There were several falls. Frank D. White of the Liberty Wheelmen got a bad spill 100 feet from the finish line in the eleventh heat of the half-mile National championship. It was thought that he would not be able to ride during the afternoon, but he took part just the same. H. K. Roe of Patchogue competed in the fourth heat of the one-mile Class A handicap and was disqualified. No reason was assigned for this ruling, and inquiry failed to unearth the cause.

The summaries:

SUMMARIES.

Half-mile Novice, First Three in Each Trial Heat to Ride in Final.—First Heat—E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, won; Henry L. Ruth, Riverside W., second; Bennie Turton, Century C. C., third. Time—1:19 3-5. Other starters were: F. H. Grafing, Greenwich W.; J. E. Rach, Newark; Amiel Zimmerman, Matawan; H. H. Easterly, Syracuse; Edward Miller, Matawan; George H. Cornell, Spottswood; E. T. Broderick, Brooklyn; C. C. Dirnberger, Buffalo.

Second Heat—Alvin B. Wise, Harlem W., won; W. F. Eckhart, Keyport, second; John O'Halleron, New-Jersey A. C., third. Time—1:13 2-5. Other starters were: Arthur Sussman, Asbury Park; W. W. Hall, Long Branch; Harry West, Keyport; E. Hartley, Manchester; Mattie N. Connery, Cohoes; R. Weir, Monmouth Beach; E. J. Hand, Plainfield.

Final Heat—E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, won; Alvin B. Wise, Harlem W., second; W. F. Eckhart, third. Time—1:16 2-5.

Two-thirds of a Mile, Open, Class B, (Special,) Winner Only to Ride in Final.—First Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; Angus McLeod, Bradford, second; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Other starters were: Frank Wing, Carlinville; Charles T. Earl, Kings County W.

Second Heat—A. W. Porter, Waltham, won; Harley Davidson, Brantford, second; M. F. Dirnberger, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Other starters were: W. F. Sims, Washington; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore.

Third Heat—Charles M. Murphy, Kings County W., won; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Other starters were: John C. Wettergreen, Malden B. C.; Ray McDonald, New-York.

Fourth Heat—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, second; J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Other starters were: Nat Butler, Boston; E. F. Leonart, Buffalo.

Fifth Heat—C. R. Coulter, Toledo, won; Fred H. Allen, Syracuse, second; B. B. Bird, St. Paul, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Other starters were: Walter J. Heifert, Utica; Con Baker, Columbus; F. Miller, Vineland; Fred J. Titus, New-York.

Sixth Heat—Frank J. Jenny, Utica C. C., won; Charles H. Callahan, Buffalo, second; L. C. Johnson, third. Time—2:02 2-5. Other starters were: R. H. Steenson, Utica; W. H. Ferrill, Syracuse.

Final Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; Charles M. Murphy, Kings County W., second; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, third. Time—1:41.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A, First Two in Each Trial Heat to Ride in Final.—First Heat—H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, (30 yards,) won; J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, (60 yards,) second; O. H. Munro, Cohoes, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:19 1-5. Other starters were: J. L. McSorley, West Brighton, 130 yards; A. I. Walker, Bayonne, 100 yards; A. G. Brown, Brooklyn, 90 yards; M. W. Forney, Brooklyn, 110 yards; J. O'Halleron, Jersey City, 150 yards; E. A. Bogue, Riverside W., 40 yards.

Second Heat—K. B. Schmidt, Utica, (80 yards,) won; Nat Roe, Patchogue, (110 yards,) second; Robert Weir, Wilmington, (70 yards,) third. Time—2:13 2-5. Other starters were: L. C. Williams, University of Pennsylvania, 100 yards; M. E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands, 150 yards; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., 20 yards; Tom Butler, Boston, scratch; R. J. Stowe, Brooklyn, 110 yards; W. H. Greene, Greenwich W., 60 yards; I. E. Litchfield, Boston, 90 yards, and J. A. Forney, Brooklyn, 140 yards.

Third Heat—Charles Spencer, Baltimore, (80 yards,) won; J. Harrison, Asbury Park, (20 yards,) second; Jack Stormy King, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:13 1-5. Other starters were Charles M. Knight, Baltimore, 50 yards; E. Smith, Oswego, 40 yards; J. B. Rogers, Philadelphia, 110 yards; F. Sidun, Lakewood, 110 yards; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., 100 yards; E. Charles Johnson, New-York, 160 yards; H. Hawthorne, Orange, 70 yards; W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., scratch; William Pressel, New-York, 90 yards, and H. B. Skidmore, Brooklyn, 80 yards.

Fourth Heat—F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, (30 yards,) won; H. K. Roe, Patchogue, (100 yards,) second; C. Van Houten, Riverside W., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:11 4-5. Other starters were: A. Brown, New-York, 60 yards; A. C. Van Houten, Manasquan, 160 yards; F. C. Everett, Hackettstown, 100 yards; G. B. Underhill, New-York, 100 yards; Frank Turner, Wilmington, 80 yards; A. J. Hargan, Newark, 110 yards; C. W. Krick, Reading, scratch; Frank D. White, Liberty W., 40 yards; W. M. Randall, Rochester, 50 yards, and C. S. Paige, Kings County W., 80 yards. Subsequently H. K. Roe was disqualified, and W. A. Brown of the Riverside W. given his place.

Fifth Heat—J. M. Hague, Bloomfield, (100 yards,) won; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey A. C., (80 yards,) second; A. C. Green, Greenwich W., (120 yards,) third. Time—2:14. Other starters were Walter Eckhart, Baltimore, 60 yards; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W., 90 yards; H. L. Ruth, New-York, 140 yards; John Schaffer, Syracuse, 50 yards; R. H. Carr, Baltimore, 70 yards; H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., 100 yards; George E. Ruppert, New-York, 60 yards; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, 50 yards; George E. Smith, Liberty W., 50 yards, and L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., 40 yards.

Sixth Heat—C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore, (20 yards,) won; Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn W., (40 yards,) second; R. W. Crouse, Philadelphia, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:14. Other starters were Ernest Hartley, Manchester, 140 yards; W. Piccarer, Albany, 40 yards; J. H. Lake, Fort Richmond, 110 yards; George Reith, New-York, 90 yards; H. M. Whitaker, Baltimore, 80 yards; George B. Wert, Long Branch, 90 yards; F. A. Schade, Washington, 65 yards; George H. Cornell, Spottswood, 160 yards.

Seventh Heat—F. C. Foell, Buffalo, (40 yards,) won; F. H. McCall, Denver, (65 yards,) second; C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., third. Time—2:20 1-5. Other starters were W. Weller, Newark, 110 yards; J. E. Beam, New-York, 90 yards; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, 30 yards; W. M. McCutcheon, Crescent W., 80 yards; G. M. Coates, University of Pennsylvania, 60 yards; E. W. Murray, Syracuse, 100 yards; Vincent Bodine, Camden, 60 yards; F. B. Engelhoff, Brooklyn, 50 yards, and A. J. Riley, New-York, 140 yards.

Final Heat—W. A. Brown, Riverside W., (60 yards,) won; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey A. C., second, and J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, third. Time—2:21 2-5.

Half-Mile National Championship, Winner in Each Trial Heat to Ride in Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; Frank J. Jenny, Utica C. C., second; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore, third. Time—1:23 3-5. No other starters.

Second Heat—Charles M. Murphy, Kings County W., won; Conn Baker, Columbus, second; C. M. Knight, Baltimore, third. Time—1:33 1-5. No other starters.

Third Heat—A. W. Porter, Waltham, won; Walter J. Heifert, Utica, second; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland, third. Time—1:29 1-5. F. B. Stow, Springfield B. C., also competed.

Fourth Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse, second; W. H. Terrill, Syracuse, third. Time—1:37 1-5. No other starters.

Fifth Heat—R. H. Steensen, Utica, won; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, second. Time—1:35. No other starters.

Sixth Heat—W. F. Sims, Washington, won; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; Earl Kiser, Dayton, third. Time—1:31 4-5. The other starter was Charles T. Earl, Kings County W.

Seventh Heat—C. R. Coulter, Toledo, won; W. M. Randall, Rochester, second; W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., third. Time—1:31 4-5. The only other starter was John C. Wettergreen, Malden B. C.

Eighth Heat—Raymond McDonald, New-York, won; F. H. McCall, Denver, second; C. W. Krick, Reading, third. Time—1:20 4-5. The other starters were F. S. Shinn, Lakewood; John Shaffer, Syracuse.

Ninth Heat—Otto Ziegler, San José, won; Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., second; James L. Ives, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Other starters were A. W. Porter, Waltham; R. H. Steensen, Utica.

Second Semi-Final, First Two to Ride in Final.—Ray McDonald, New-York, won; Otto Ziegler, San José, second; C. R. Coulter, Toledo, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Other starter, W. F. Sims, Washington.

Final Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; Ray McDonald, second; Charles M. Murphy, Kings County W., third. Time—1:22 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B, (Special,) First Five in Each Trial Heat to Ride in the Final.—First Heat—Charles A. Church, Chester, 140 yards, won; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield, 240 yards, second; G. Saunders, Boston, 200 yards, third; Charles T. Earl, Kings County W., fourth; Harley Davidson, Brantford, fifth. Time—4:29. Other starters were H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, 50 yards; F. Wing, Carlinville, 170 yards; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, 90 yards; William De Cardy, Chicago, 80 yards; R. H. Steensen, Utica, 90 yards; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore, 220 yards; J. C. Wettergreen, Malden, 170 yards; Howard A. French, Baltimore 280 yards; Nat Butler, Boston, 100 yards.

Second Heat—Angus McLeod, Bradford, 200 yards, won; E. F. Leonart, Buffalo, 150 yards, second; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond, 140 yards, third; Monte Scott, Plainfield, 180 yards, fourth; Fred H. Rumford, Chester, 270 yards, fifth. Time—4:31 3-5. Other starters were Ray McDonald, New-York, 80 yards; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, 60 yards; F. J. Jenny, Utica C. C., 70 yards; Conn Baker, Columbus, 100 yards; Tracy Holmes, Chicago, 170 yards; F. M. Haggard, Waltham C. C., 210 yards.

Third Heat—C. R. Coulter, Toledo, 70 yards, won; A. D. Kennody, Chicago 115 yards, second; W. J. Heifert, Utica, 70 yards, third; F. H. Allen, Springfield, 100 yards, fourth; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland, 80 yards, fifth. Time—4:43. Other starters were F. J. Titus, New-York, 20 yards; W. F. Sims, Washington, 50 yards; William Bainbridge, Chicago, 110 yards; E. L. Blauvelt, Paterson, 190 yards; Charles Gause, Washington, 190 yards; C. M. Murphy, Kings County W., 50 yards; Edwin F. Miller, Vineland, 210 yards; J. Fred Barry, Syracuse, 120 yards; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, 110 yards.

Final Heat—Charles A. Church, Chester, 140 yards, won; Harley Davidson, Brantford, 120

Arthur Gardiner.

yards, second; Monte Scott, Plainfield, 180 yards, third. Time—4:25 2-5.

One Mile Open, Winner Only to Ride in Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Dead heat between C. H. Henzel, Riverton A. A., and Bert Ripley, Newark; W. L. Eckhart, Baltimore, third. Time—2:51 1-5. Other starter, D. McKay.

Second Heat—H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, won; Orrin H. Munro, Cohoes, second; W. Piccaver, Albany, third. Time—3:10 4-5. Other starters were W. A. Brown, New-York; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey A. C.; E. Smith, Oswego.

Third Heat—C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore, won; G. B. Underhill, New-York, second; Fred Foell, Buffalo, third. Time—3:00 3-5. No others started.

Fourth Heat—F. B. Stow, Springfield B. C., won; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., second; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., third. Time—3:12. Other starter, W. D. McGwin, New-York.

Fifth Heat—Tom Butler, Boston, won; Charles M. Ertz, New-York, second; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., third. Time—3:02 2-5. Other starter, E. A. Bofinger.

Sixth Heat—Henry E. Caldwall, Manchester, won; Charles Hofer, New-York, second; E. W. Murray, Syracuse, third. Time—2:44 2-5. Other starters were W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., J. Schaffer, Syracuse.

Seventh Heat—W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C., won; Charles Spencer, Baltimore, second; C. Clark, Storm King, third. Time—3:16. Other starters were Vincent Bodine, Camden; Robert H. Carr, Jr., Baltimore; George E. Ruppert, New-York; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver.

Eighth Heat—Frank D. White, Liberty W., won; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., second; C. W. Krick, Reading, third. Time—3:22. Other starters were F. H. McCall, Denver; G. B. Smith, Liberty W.

Ninth Heat—U. S. Paige, Kings County W., won; J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, second. Time—3:24. Other starters were W. M. Randall, Rochester, and F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, but both fell in the home stretch.

Tenth Heat—John T. Beam, Riverside W., won; Henry K. Roe, Patchogue W., second; A. C. Green, New-York, third. Time—2:57 4-5. Other starter, F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.

Eleventh Heat—Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., won; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville W. C., second; Fred Storm, New-Jersey A. C., third. Time—3:16. Other starters were: Robert Weir, Wilmington; James L. Ives, Clifton A. C.

First Semi-Final, First Two to Ride in Final—H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, won; Bert Ripley, Newark, second; Tom Butler, Boston, third. Time—3:26 2-5. Other starters were C. H. Henzel, Riverton A. A.; C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore; F. B. Stow, Springfield.

Second Semi-Final—Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., won; J. T. Beam, Riverside W., second; W. G. Douglas, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—3:11 3-5. Other starters were Harry E. Caldwall, Manchester; F. D. White, Liberty W.

Final Heat—One Mile Open, Class A—Paced by Tandem—Tom Butler, Boston, won; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, second; Howard P. Mosher, Harlem W., third; W. G. Douglass, fourth. Ripley and Beam started, but fell out on the first lap. Time—2:08.

One-Mile Professional Handicap.—Alva Stewart, Ridley Park, 150 yards, won; George Cutter, Boston, 50 yards, second; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth A. C., 50 yards, third; R. H. Rumford, Chester, 110 yards, fourth. Time—2:12 2-5.

The officials of the day were: Referees—Albert A. Mott, Chief Consul, Maryland State Division, League of American Wheelmen, (morning;) Howard E. Raymond, ex-Chairman of the National Racing Board, Chicago, (afternoon.) Judges—H. W. Robinson, League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, Boston; W. R. Pitman, New-York; D. W. Robert, Racing Board St. Louis. Timers—A. O. McGarrett, Boston; T. A. Zimmerman, Manasquan; W. M. Brewster, Chairman Transportation Committee, Philadelphia. Starter—C. A. Dimon, Philadelphia. Clerk of Course—W. M. Perrett, New-York. Assistants—E. C. Bode, Chicago; F. J. Wagner, Chicago; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Boston. Announcers—F. Howard Tuttle, Syracuse; Fred Burns, New-York. Scorers—J. J. Van Nort, Scranton; Theodore Merseles, Jersey City; C. W. Fondrinier, Boston. Handicapper—S. Willis Merrihew.

MANY VISIT THE TIMES TENT.

They Admire the Trophies Given at Bicycle Meets.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—It has been too busy a day among the wheelmen to permit them to indulge in many social amenities, as there was racing from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset. Yet there were very many at The Times headquarters, and the pretty marquee was visited by several hundred people.

The many rich medals, the handsome silk banners, and the other trophies given by The Times at bicycle meets excited universal admiration from wheelmen from all parts of the Union, who said that their only regret was that they were too far away to permit them to compete for trophies of such uniformly elegant design and artistic workmanship, and of such evident value. The ladies particularly admired the fine needlework on the banners, and were warm in their praises of it.

The handsome piano was in almost constant use by some fair wheelwoman who showed that she could play the piano as sweetly as she could pedal a bicycle gracefully.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH LEAGUE.

Cycle Board of Trade Will Support Its Plans and Projects.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 12.—The question which has mainly interested racing men here to-day has been what is to be done with them under the new coalition between the League of American Wheelmen and the National Cycle Board of Trade. Class B men have particularly been on the anxious seat, as it was understood that as an outcome there would be but two classes of bicyclists hereafter, the purely amateur and the purely professional, and that Class B would be wiped out of existence. Such a step, while it may come, and one of the largest manufacturers says it will surely come, was not decided upon at to-day's session of the joint committees of the league and the Board of Trade.

All that was done, according to the official promulgation, was the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which was presented by George D. Gideon, William Robinson, and F. Gerlach, representing the Racing Board of the league, and C. W. Dickerson and H. E. Raymond, representing the Race Committee of the Cycle Board of Trade:

Whereas, The Cycle Board of Trade is firmly of the opinion that the League of American Wheelmen should have the entire and exclusive control of all forms of cycle racing in the United States, and desires to give its support to that body in such control; it is hereby

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers hereby indorses the action of the League of American Wheelmen in its exclusive management of all forms of cycle racing, and will cooperate with the Governing Committee of the League of American Wheelmen to enforce such rules as may be necessary for the proper conduct of cycle racing.

We also recommend that this joint conference committee, composed of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen and the Race Committee of the Cycle Board of Trade be continued for the further consideration of cycle racing, and to report on or before the 1st day of January, 1896.

This means that the league will have control of all racing, professional and amateur, and that such races will be conducted under existing league rules, with Classes A and B continued until after the next meeting of the National League. Then new rules and two distinct classes of racers will be created—amateur and professional.

The Board of Trade will also do all in its power to increase the membership of the league, and Messrs. A. G. Spalding, President of the Board of Trade, and A. C. Willston, President of the league, were appointed a special committee to formulate some plan to bring that about, and were given power to put their plan into execution. Mr. Spalding believes that a plan can be devised which will increase the membership to over 100,000 before the close of 1896.

In speaking of what has been done, Mr. Spalding said: "The league and the Board of Trade have joined hands to co-operate on matters that may properly come before the two bodies. This movement contemplates co-operation in the agitation of legislation for good roads, recovery of stolen bicycles, transportation, racing, increase of league membership, and such other subjects as will naturally suggest themselves in the future. So far as racing is concerned, it means the inauguration of a new era in the governing power of this branch of sport. Heretofore the League of American Wheelmen has had jurisdiction over the rider, over the club, and promoter, but it has lacked jurisdiction over a very important element in this racing business—namely, the manufacturer, who, from the nature of the sport, is called upon to contribute large financial support to all cycle racing, especially the Class B and professional element. By this alliance and through the joint conference committee jurisdiction is obtained over the rider, the club, the promoter, and the manufacturer, which gives the governing body a power to enforce rules and regulations that may be made to govern the sport of cycle racing, whether it be Class A, B, or professionalism.

"The report of the Racing Committees of the two organizations, which was approved by the joint conference committee to-day, contemplates the League of American Wheelmen conducting both professional and amateur races for the remainder of this year the same as heretofore, with the addition of the co-operation and assistance of the Board of Trade, with that implies.

"This whole racing problem has been referred by the joint conference committee back to the Racing Committees of both associations, with instructions to formulate a broad and comprehensive plan for the government of racing for the coming year and to report their recommendations to a meeting of the joint conference committee between now and Jan. 1, 1896. The Board of Trade considers itself fortunate in having on its committee Mr. H. E. Raymond, who has been so prominently connected with league racing in the past, and with the assistance with the rest of our Racing Committee, acting with the present Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, it is safe to say that the whole subject is in the hands of experienced and competent men, and we can look forward to a report that will be sufficiently comprehensive and broadly enough to control cycle racing for the future.

"The Cycle Board of Trade has no desire or wish to usurp any of the functions of the League of American Wheelmen, but simply desires to act as a sort of back log and assistant to it in formulating rules and regulations that will effectually control racing and keep the sport clean and pure and free from corruption, and it is the belief of the officials of both organizations that sufficient power is vested in this joint committee by the alliance of these two associations to effect the desired result."

BICYCLE TRACK AT RICHFIELD.

A Fine Six-Laps-to-the-Mile Course Recently Completed.

That Richfield Springs, N. Y., is by no means behind the age is shown by the fact that a six-laps-to-the-mile bicycle track has just been completed there, built after the most improved methods, and comparison with anything of its kind in this country is challenged.

In every direction magnificent bicycle roads stretch away at gentle grades through the famous scenery which has made Richfield Springs a favorite mountain spa.

In Earlington Park, on Main Street, Richfield Springs, the oval furnishes an exercising, speeding, and exhibition ground which cannot be surpassed in the world; it is flanked by fountains and lawns, adorned and arranged by the best landscape artists.

A wheelers' storage hall, and repair shop are connected with the Earlington Oval, and a bicycle course, twelve miles to a lap, eight laps to the country around Canadarago Lake, commences just one mile from the Earlington Oval, and is connected directly with it by Canadarago Street, at a level grade.

The lake wheelway is without equal, lying along the immediate border of one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. The drive is as smooth as a floor, and the adjacent hills with their forest verdure form an entrancing picture.

The hotel and boarding house accommodations adjacent to the oval, are of the best. There are hotels like the Earlington, exceedingly comfortable family resorts like the St. James, at more moderate charges, and scores of boarding houses, clean and inviting.

A three-centuary run from New-York up Broadway, through Yonkers and Poughkeepsie, to Albany, and thence along the Mohawk Valley, by Herkimer, to Richfield Springs, connects this spot for wheelmen and women, with the metropolis. Smooth, hard roads lead to Troy, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Syracuse, Binghamton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Washington, and Milwaukee.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Springfield Bicycle Club, held July 6, plans for the September tournament were discussed at length, but the

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Higher Prices and a Moderate Trade.

FOREIGN BUYING AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Were Weak—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The grain trading was moderate, but values advanced on foreign buying and local covering, with the West higher, and additional reports of crop damage from the West.

Provisions were higher early, but closed weaker on free offering. Cotton was lower through local realizing. Coffee was quiet and unchanged.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71¼@	71½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	27¼@	27⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	49¾@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.90	@$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@ 3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	12.50	@13.25
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 6.60
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter creamery, fancy	17	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8⅜
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	10.90	@11.00
Lead	3.30	@ 3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced 1¼@1⅜c on better cables, foreign buying, reports of crop damage, firmer Western markets, and local covering; declined ⅞@1c with the West, rallied ¾c on late covering, and closed firm at 1⅛@1⅜c advance, with a fairly active trade. Spot was quiet at 1⅛@1⅜c advance. Sales, 12,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at September price, in elevator, and 8,000 bushels due at September, delivered to store. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, spot, 73⅝@...c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77⅝c. Clearances hence, 72,278 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 89,275 bushels; receipts, 74,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 115,496 bushels; in the interior, 148,029 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with Europe and the West, but closed firm at 1⅜@1⅝c advance; spot was fairly active and 1⅜@1⅝c higher, with light supplies. Sales, 94,000 bushels, including 84,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for export, at 1⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels do, to the trade, at 49¾c, elevator. Receipts, 44,450 bushels; and a decrease in the interior, 115,391 bushels; in the interior, 101,139 bushels. Clearances hence, 30,316 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 104,682 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛c with corn and the West, fell ⅜c on local realizing, closed steady at ⅛c decline, with a light trade. Spot were dull and generally unchanged. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33@33¼c; do., clipped, 34½c; No. 3, 33¾c; No. 2 mixed, 27⅛@27½c; for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 26½c; rejected white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾c; track mixed, 28@29c; track white, 33@39c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 20,400 bushels; exports, 1,047 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	not trans	@...	71⅜
August	175,000	70⅝@71¾	71⅜
September	3,205,000	71 5-16@72⅜	72⅛
October	90,000	72⅝@73	72¼
December	1,825,000	73 13-16@74⅜	74⅜
Total	5,295,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	30,000	49 @50	50
September	375,000	49⅝@51⅛	50½
Total	405,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	not trans	@...	27⅜
September	150,000	27⅜@27¼	27⅜
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—Trading was more active and a steadier feeling prevailed without any advance. Sales, 25,100 bbls, including 6,200 bbls for export patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations; 400 bbls Winter clears, $3.65; 2,100 bbls Winter straights, $3.75@$3.90; 2,000 bbls fancy White Wheat patents, $4.05@$4.30; 1,000 bbls Winter, $3.30; 150 bbls Winter super, $2.75; 450 bbls No. 2, $3.25; 5,800 bbls Spring patents, $3.05@$4; 1,700 bbls bakers' extra, $3.20@$3.55; 1,000 bbls do, $3.70; and 300 bbls Michigan straights, $3.85. Arrivals, 12,638 bbls and 7,342 sacks; exports, 10,519 bbls and 11,762 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,931 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.

No. 1	$3.10@$3.20	$3.20@$3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.75	3.70@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 4.00	3.90@ 4.25
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.15@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.80@$4; fancy, $4@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 95@97c; fine do, $1.05.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barl y, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Very slow demand at weak prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 80 @85c; mixed feed, 80@85c; rye feed, 80@85c; brewers', $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—European mail advices to July 1 say, concerning clover seed: "The crop prospects are better than they have been for the last ten years, while the general position is favorable for the demand. There was not much outside buying on new ventures, but more with a view of protecting contracts. There was a trifle freer demand for lard on export account, and it was the best supported of the articles in the list. Both the Continent and United Kingdom had a few buying orders.

LARD—The Continent had a little interest here on both steam and refined, and bought a few lots, but there was no especial vigor to general trading. The West was up to 5@7½ points, but toward the close dropped 5@12½ points, most marked on September, closing easy at 3 points decline for the day on September, with July closing at 6.32c nominal, where September was at 6.40@6.52½c, closing at 6.42c; January at 6.37½@6.42½c, closing at 6.37½c. Here there were taken for export 250 tcs cash at 6.65c, and 250 tcs at 6.62½c, closing at 6.60c; city steam was steady; general bidding was at 6c, yet 100 tcs brought 6.10@6.15c; 75 tcs 6.25c, and 150 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, 6.00@6.75c. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.72c nominal; refined was in moderate demand, with Continent quoted at 7.15c and South American at 7.35c; sales of 750 tcs for Continent, on private terms; compound lard was quiet, with 5@5.25c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—The West, through the small receipts of hogs, was bid up 17½c, then came selling by packers, by which a decline of 40c was made, followed by frequent slight changes, and the close was 5@8c under Thursday; July was at $11.12 asked to $11.17, closing at $11.17; September was at $11.12½@$11.52, closing at $11.27; here there was an active export trading, with 900 bbls taken at steady prices. Prices here were: For mess, $12.50@$13.25; family mess, $12.50@12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.50@$14.50.

CUTMEATS—In Western meats there was hardly important interest on Eastern account; for city meats the market was held firmly; there were reports that 10-lb average bellies had been sold at 7c, but 7¼c was the general rate held, and 12-lb average sold at 7⅛c; there were sales of 20,000 lb bellies at 7@7¼c, besides 20 bxs clear bellies at 7½c. City pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 7@7¼c; 10-lb bellies, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝@8¾c for 12-lb and 8⅝@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅞c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, boxed, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were moderate, with an advance in prices of 5@7½c, closing easy at a decline of 5 points for the day. July was at 6.15@6.17c, closing at 6.15c nominal; September at 6.17½@6.37½c, closing at 6.25c; October at 6.20@6.32½c, closing at 6.22c bid.

BEEF—Had slow demand from exporters and home trade buyers. Recent sales were 50 bbls plate and family, on private terms. Quotations: Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers, with a dull trading. Quoted: here at $18@$18.50, and $17@ $17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were higher and in good demand, while receipts were moderate. Receipts at the West, 22,722 head; same time last year, 34,024 head. Chicago—Receipts, 7,000 head; opened active; 5@10c higher; now quiet; easier; $4.90 @$5.25; left over, 13,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,181 head; active; strong; higher; $4.50@ $5.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,624 head; higher; $4.60@$5.20. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened fully 5c higher; $4.60@$4.80. Pittsburg—Steady; $5.10@$5.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 921 head; $4.60@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; 5@10c higher; $4.80@$5. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.10@$5.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $5@$5.25. Quotations here are 6 9-16c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 7c for 160 lb, 7¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The effort that had been made to get the price of city down to 4¼c was successful upon yesterday's trading. At this decline large lots were taken up to the clearing of the market completely of accumulations. This business in city was fully 460 hhds, and to the local soap trade, all at 4¼c. It is understood that the price will be 2c per lb beginning with next Monday, and that the fight which had been carried on by the melters for a protracted period is over. This reduction in the price of fat offers a little gain in the margin of profit, even at its reduced price to 4¼c, and does away with the steady losses that were taking place, which, during the contention, were said to have reached fully $300,000. For country-made lots demands were moderate to easy; sales of 120,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. The cable concerning the London sale said that the usual weekly offerings had been withdrawn, and the trade has in no doubt as to its meaning.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market came down yesterday to 6¾c for city, at which price 100,000 lb were taken by the local refiners. This price was too high for the Western consumers to consider, as Chicago offers its own make at 7c. The West never cares to pay for Eastern makes within ¼c of its home market, to feel fully protected as against possible changes there in the interval of getting forward the supplies; therefore it would not consider a better basis here than 6¾c or 6¾c, laid down in Chicago. It had Philadelphia goods offered at 6⅞c. For lard stearine the market was lower, with sales of 250 tcs Western taken, to arrive, at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without change in price, and had only a light local trade. Havre and Hamburg were quiet at ¼c advance. Spot Rio was neglected at 15½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,800 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Bucaramanga, and 400 bags Central American on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 14.55c, 1,500 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags s. n. at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.50c; August, 250 bags at 14.65c, September, 750 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.70c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.85c 250 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.85c; December, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 6,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags July for September. Total for to-day, 7,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.55@14.65	12.85@12.95
February	14.50@14.60	12.75@12.85
March	14.50@14.60	12.65@12.75
July	14.45@14.50	15.30@15.35
August	14.45@14.70	14.95@15.60
September	14.70@14.75	14.20@14.25
October	14.85@14.90	13.70@13.75
November	14.70@14.80	13.25@13.35
December	14.65@14.75	13.15@13.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	287,925
Arrivals	
Total	287,925
Warehouse deliveries	7,999
Total stock in New-York to-day	280,016
Total stock in Baltimore	46,227
Arrivals	
Total	46,227
Deliveries yesterday	335—45,892
Total stock in New-Orleans	45,780
Arrivals	
Total	45,780
Deliveries yesterday	477—45,303
Total stock in other ports	
	91,195
Total stock in United States	371,211
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 11	46,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 11	42,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 11	36,000
Afloat from Victoria from July 4	12,000
	136,000
Total	507,211
Same time 1894	335,142

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9½	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.90 below No. 7
No. 6	1.00 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals.

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17½@18½
Private	23 @24	Do. washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do. washed	19½@20½
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18½@19
Merida	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do. washed	20 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18½	Savanilla—	
Do. f'r g'd	18½@19	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do. p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17½@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@20½	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and barely steady; closing at 6 to 8 points decline on local realizing and expected good crop reports. Spot was quiet and easy; sales 240 bales, to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7⅜
Middling uplands	7⅜

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
July	6.80@6.81	..	..	..
August	6.81@ ..	6.88	6.80	37,700
September	6.86@6.87	6.93	6.85	18,100
October	6.91@6.92	6.98	6.91	43,300
November	6.95@6.96	7.02	6.95	6,100
December	7.00@7.01	7.07	7.00	9,800
January	7.05@7.06	7.12	7.06	11,600
February	7.11@7.12	..	..	..
March	7.16@7.18	7.21	7.17	1,000
Total				127,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 12.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total Last Year.
Galveston	..	..	60	..	238	468
New-Orleans	49	166	665	17	2099	1446
Mobile	8	7	..	3	21	40
Savannah	48	10	5	20	111	1574
Charleston	7	..	..	1	10	156
Wilmington	1	4	..	..	13	53
Norfolk	15	1	26	39	95	396
Baltimore	315	..	..	..	315	330
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	141
Boston	37	93	61	275	662	165
Philadelphia	..	77	90	..	2253	262
West Point	..	..	..	..	18	..
Total	546	358	907	364	5835	..
This day last week	868	198	148	464	..	..
This day last year	1078	837	609	680	..	1058

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	25	115	1,875
Dallas	..	12	41
Shreveport	35	80	1,401
Little Rock	..	..	3,189
Helena	..	1	30
Vicksburg	1	72	377
Columbus, Miss	2	1	18
Natchez	17	..	472
Memphis	63	312	2,427
Nashville	311	..	101
Selma	4	7	480
Montgomery	28	223	1,357
Eufaula	2	4	497
Columbus, Ga	18	3	3,777
Macon	..	1	344
Albany	..	1	370
Atlanta	..	..	3,457
Rome	1	10	42
Augusta	65	420	b6,146
Newberry	..	..	100
Charlotte	..	40	..
Raleigh	35	43	1,290
St. Louis	106	3,847	18,992
Houston	230	1,304	2,074
Meridian	71	..	632
Cincinnati	260	617	8,624
Yazoo City	..	142	53
Total	1,315	7,277	57,745

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	20	128	1,508
Dallas	..	3	75
Shreveport	210	50	947
Little Rock	3	43	1,170
Helena	..	..	269
Vicksburg	10	374	2,089
Columbus, Miss	..	..	510
Natchez	7	27	753
Memphis	145	733	10,639
Nashville	269	..	227
Selma	12	21	b1,220
Montgomery	11	78	1,251
Eufaula	c10	100	562
Columbus, Ga	54	113	1,588
Macon	1	83	1,186
Albany	12	40	1,533
Atlanta	121	..	274
Rome	119	100	1,578
Augusta	95	826	b4,503
Columbia	57	57	..
Newberry	17	20	50
Charlotte	45	58	15
Raleigh	67	65	1,041
St. Louis	31	914	32,997
Houston	885	1,005	2,324
Meridian	60	80	143
Cincinnati	1,490	1,553	3,673
Yazoo City	..	..	1,462
Total	3,751	6,471	73,608

a, Corrected. b, Actual. c, Estimated.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand light and prices steady.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, lob'g	26@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—A steady market with demand fair.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2½
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice, pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5¼@5⅝		$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅞@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was quiet, but held at firm prices; sales, 5,450 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¼c, ex ship. Refined firm and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 9-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ bid

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners allow 1 per cent trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼	Coarse powdered	4⅜ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝	Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼	XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼	Mold A	4 11-16@4¾
Powdered	4¾ @4 15-16	Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾	Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾	Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾	Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4¾	Ridgwood A	4 3-16@4⅜
		Phoenix A	4 3-16@4⅜
		Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16

CHEESE—Export demand is slow, while home traders are only moderate buyers. Prices are easier.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅝@ 7¾	Tomatoes, Jersey, per bushel crate	1.50@ 1.75
State, full cream, large, dead w'ht, f'cy	7⅝@ 7½	Tomatoes, Norfolk, per carrier	1.00@ 2.00
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7 @7¼	Tomatoes, Charleston, per carrier	1.00@ 1.75
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6½@ 6¾	Tomatoes, Savannah, per carrier	1.25@ 1.75
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6¼	Tomatoes, Savannah, per crate	75@ 1.25
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼@ 8⅜	Tomatoes, Florida, prime, carrier	1.00@ 1.25
State, full cream, small size, white	8 @8¼	Tomatoes, Florida, com., per carrier	60@ 75
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@ 7½	Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case	65@ 85
State, part skims, sharp to fancy	.. @..	Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	75@ ..
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½		
State, part skims, common	2½@ 2		
State, full skims	1½@ 2		

EGGS—Prices are unchanged and steady, with receipts moderate, but ample for all repuirements.

State, country markets, per doz	14 @ 15
Pennsylvania, country markets	13½@ 14
Western, northerly sections, choice	13 @ 13½
Western, southern sections, prime	12½@ 13
Southwestern, defective, per 30-doz. case	$2.75 @$3.00
Southwestern, defective, per 30-doz. case	2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, 30-doz. case	1.50 @ 2.60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples show very little improvement in quality, and average lots still drag at low prices. The few fair size and well selected are, however, bringing a premium. Peaches from Maryland and Delaware still very poor and neglected; North Carolina receipts largely in bad order and much of the supply from further south is also specked and poor; fancy fruit wanted, but usual grades are hard to move, and prices show wide range. La Conte pears weaker. Florida grapes steady. Plums very dull and of irregular value. Currants firm. Choice blackberries a shade higher. Raspberries steady. Huckleberries still plentiful, and cheap, with poor lots hard to move even at low prices. Watermelons steady for prime, scanty receipts, but stealing lots are largely in poor order and dragging at lower prices. We quote: Apples, Jersey, per bbl $1@ $2; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@ 75c; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@90c; do, Southern, fancy, per carrier, $2@$3; do poor to fair, $1@$1.75; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $2@$3.25; do, Jargonelle, per crate, $1; grapes, Florida, Niagara, per case, $1.50@$3; plums, per climax, $1@$2; currants, per quart, 5@6c; blackberries 6@10c; do, fancy, large, 10@ 12c; huckleberries, 5@10c; raspberries, per pint, 3@5c; do, per cup, 2@3c; watermelons, rail receipts, per carload, $150@$200; do, steamer, receipts, $100@$160; do, broken lots per 100, $10@$20; muskmelons, per basket, 50c@$1.25; do, per bbl $1@$2.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is a slight hardening tendency to evaporated apples. Demand does not show much expansion, but stocks outside of cold storage are very light, and holders are inclined to ask just a shade more for the stored goods. No interest on the part of exporters. Sun-dried apples would sell if here. New cherries open slowly. Scarcely anything doing in raspberries, blackberries, or plums. Fair trading in apricots and prunes. California peaches quiet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6½@6¾c; do, common to good, 5½@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@5¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, Southern, new, 9c; blackberries, 3½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@8½c.

GAME—We quote: Partridges, per pair, 60c@ $1; grouse, $1@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@ $2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@ $2.25; grass plovers, $1@$1.50.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There was a pretty good demand for fowls, and the few lots in by express went out quickly at 11c. Dealers are sold out, and the market is in good shape. Spring chickens were also inquired for and firm, with a few coops of extra quality exceeding quotations. Turkeys remain dull. Other kinds steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10¾@11c; Spring chickens, local, 13@16c; do, Western, 13@15c; do, Southern, 12@12½c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 7@7½c; ducks, per pair, 45@85c; geese, 70c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 20@35c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls cleaning up closely, and choice lots firmer. Extra large sizes of Spring chickens are inquired for, and would exceed quotations, but the grades offering are generally too small, dull sale, urgently offered, and lower. Spring ducks steady, but quiet. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; fowls, 11@11½c; old cocks, 5½@6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 16 @22c; do, Western, dry picked, 12@16c; do, scalded, 10@13c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 16c; do, Eastern, 16@17c; Eastern geese, 18@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.

VEGETABLES—Continued liberal receipts of potatoes and further weakness in prices. Onions and cucumbers easier. Tomatoes firm for choice.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.50@ ..
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	75@$1.25
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per basket	40@ 50
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Cabbages, L. I., flat Dutch, per 100	2.00@ 2.50
Cabbager, L. I., small, per 100	1.00@ 1.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 100	1.50@ ..
Corn, South Jersey, per 100	.. @ 1.00
Celery, Western, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Eggplants, Jersey, per bushel box	.. @ 1.00
Eggplants, Charleston, per bushel bas.	75@ 1.00
Eggplants, Florida, per half bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl crate	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Tennessee, per bbl	2.25@ 2.37
Onions, Maryland, potato, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Maryland, potato, per basket	1.00@ 1.12
Onions, Virginia, potato, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Virginia, potato, per basket	87@ 1.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Peas, Long Island, per bag	..@1.90
Peas, Western New-York, per bag	.. @ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bushel	1.75@ 2.00
String beans, Jersey, wax, per basket	40@ 50
String beans, Jersey, green, per basket	30@ 50
String beans, Long Island, per bag	40@ 50
Squash, marrow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, South Jersey, per bushel crate	1.50@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Norfolk, per carrier	1.00@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Charleston, per carrier	1.00@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Savannah, per carrier	1.25@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Savannah, per crate	75@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, prime, carrier	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, com., per carrier	60@ 75
Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case	65@ 85
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	75@ ..

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Maryland, Rose, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
North Carolina, fair to prime	1.50@ 2.00
North Carolina, Chile red, fair to prime	1.50@ 1.75
Norfolk, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Eastern Shore, Rose, fair to prime	1.25@ 1.75
Virginia, Chile red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Southern, seconds and culls, per bbl	50@ 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of bricks are liberal, and though there is a fairly good demand, buyers as a rule are unwilling to pay outside prices. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@ $5; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.75; Jersey, $4.50@ $4.75; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front $19. Rosendale cement is firmer, and is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90 @$2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60 ....Rockland lime has advanced in price; common is worth 85c per bbl, and finishing $1; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1; St. John's lime, 7c. ..Laths are rather dull, and are worth $1.75@$1.80 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet, but generally firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, shipping, 65c; clover, mixed, 65@70c; clover, 50@55c. Rye straw, 40@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Moderate demand at unchanged prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8½@ 9	State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	7 @ 8	State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 4
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5 @ 6	State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	.. @ 5	Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8½@ 9
		Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	7 @ 8
		Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	5 @ 6
		Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	5 @ ..
		Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to fair	3 @ 4

HIDES—Prices firm, with a good inquiry.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21

TO STUDY IN VACATION

Five Thousand Children Enrolled for the Six Summer Schools.

BOYS WILL BE TAUGHT TO WHITTLE

The $5,000 Appropriation is Placed and Only $1,800 Is Needed —Fresh Air to Enter Into the Studies.

Children of all ages, sizes, nationalities, and conditions have been pouring for the last three days into the six schoolhouses in which they are to carry on their vacation studies this year, as arranged by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with the co-operation of the Board of Education.

That the children enjoyed the work done last year, the 5,000 who have registered prove. At the school at Ludlow and Delancey Streets, which is the only schoolhouse in use last Summer which is to be occupied, the children came with such a rush that, after the first half hour on the first day of registration—Wednesday—the doors were closed, and only children having tickets were admitted.

The children registered as follows: School at Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, 1,703; Forty-second Street school, 901; Broome and Ridge Streets, 786; Delancey and Ludlow Streets, 700; Forty-fourth Street, 500, and Thirty-second Street, 410, making a total of 5,000, with teachers and general accommodations for 2,500, which the $5,000 appropriated by the association for that purpose will support.

"All but $3,800 of this money has been made good to us," said W. W. Lee, Superintendent of the Summer Vacation Schools, yesterday, "and I expect the rest from Edmund L. Baylies soon. I only wish people, if they are going to give, would give quickly, and we can make arrangements to accommodate more children.

"We take more than the number to which we are limited, for attendance is voluntary, and we make allowance for a fluctuating ratio, and all the children go on the free air excursions, and we encourage them to do so. Many of them, too, are taken out of the city, some of them for one and others for two weeks. We are also thinking of forming large chorus classes at the schools where many more children have registered than could be accommodated.

"With these classes, we can have the children alternate, taking the regular class work two or three days in the week and entering the chorus class the remaining days, their places being taken in the schoolroom by the classes previously in the chorus.

"Another idea is to have the chorus class for the older girls, who have household duties to perform at home, and who cannot reach the school until late. Sewing could be given out to them to do at home, and the children on each morning from the teachers. These things have not been decided upon yet, and cannot be until the schools open.

"A programme of work in language and composition, to be followed by all the schools during the six weeks' vacation has been drawn up, and will keep the work uniform to some extent. The first week the subject will be 'The Child in the Home and School'; the second, 'The Beautiful World'; the third, 'Winds, Waves, and Sunshine'; the fourth, 'Birds and Beasts'; the fifth, 'Work and Play,' and the sixth, 'Our Country.'

Even the little kindergarten children will follow this line of thought in their songs. The older children will be asked to write letters, and also, in connection with this language work, it will be a good idea to take a class of children to Central Park and let them describe the things they see there.

"Besides the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, there is an experienced principal for each school. There will be seventy-six teachers.

"These teachers are, most of them, Normal College graduates, and the vacation schools give them a valuable post-graduate course of teaching."

An interesting course of study in the manual training department of the school at Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, under the direction of R. G. Weyh, will be a whittling course for the boys. The idea was originated by Prof. Bennett of the Teachers' College, to whose class Mr. Weyh belongs. To give interest as well as practical value to the work, he suggested to the class that they look back upon their whittling days and suggest models for work.

The result of the "thinking out" was filled in the form of ships, kite frames, darts, &c. This line of work will be followed at the Teachers' College next year, and Mr. Weyh expects to introduce it to the boys in his charge.

The schools will open Monday. Miss Julia A. Hall is instructor in music and language and Miss Lilian Burdon of manual training.

STATE DEER TO BE RELEASED

The Herd on the Catskills to be Freed Today, and to be Protected from Lawless Huntsmen.

ALBANY, July 12.—The deer which have been confined in the State inclosure on the Catskill Mountains will be liberated tomorrow. Superintendent of Forests Fox left this evening for that purpose. It has been demonstrated that deer will not breed while kept within an inclosure, and then, too, there is no food for the animals remaining within the inclosure. Col. Fox says that out of seventy deer a year ago, less than fifty remain.

It was the intention of the old Forest Commission to free the deer two years ago, but a law was got through the Legislature which exempted Sullivan County from the general law, and the Commissioners were afraid that sportsmen would rapidly kill off the deer, which would naturally wander into Sullivan County. This law has been repealed, and the deer can now be freed with safety. When once allowed to roam at will, Col. Fox believes, they will breed rapidly.

The mortality among the Catskill deer is attributed to the lack of food, such as grass, berry bushes, and the young shoots of these. By order of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, notices will be posted about the Catskill region in these words: "As a herd of deer in the State breeding park in Ulster County is to be turned loose soon, attention is called to the law forbidding the hunting, or killing of deer during the next five years in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Delaware, and Sullivan, under a penalty of one hundred dollars fine and imprisonment for one hundred days for every deer killed or hunted. This herd has been obtained and cared for at great expense by the State, with the intention of restocking the Catskill forests with this kind of game. The co-operation of all good citizens is respectfully solicited in the furtherance of this work, and they are particularly requested to discourage all attempts of lawless or thoughtless people to molest these animals, and to report promptly any violation of the law in this respect."

AMERICANS VERY FOND OF SUGAR

Mr. Ford Shows This in Tables Covering a Period of Fourteen Years.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Worthington Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has prepared tables and maps showing the sugar consumption of the United States in the period from 1880 to 1894.

The amount of sugar consumed during the calendar year 1894 is out at a little over 2,000,000 tons, or 62½ pounds for each man, woman, and child in the United States. The per capita consumption in 1880 was 43 pounds. The per capita consumption in 1894 reached 66 pounds. Of the sugar consumed in 1894, 1,700,000 tons were imported, the remainder being domestic production, mostly from cane. The domestic production of sugar has increased from 150,000 tons in 1880 to 340,000 tons in 1894.

The imports of dutiable sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard for the five months of the current calendar year are stated as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
January	189,201,829	$3,542,059
February	225,488,665	4,669,702
March	396,020,254	7,438,728
April	377,937,238	6,976,220
May	538,664,910	10,484,230

The May importation was not far from the normal one according to the prevailing demand.

The Reis Telephone.

From The Boston Journal.

A correspondent, noting the item recently published in The Journal relative to the granting of a pension by the German Emperor to Miss Reis, who, it is claimed by the Germans, is the real inventor of the telephone, writes that in the National Museum in Washington may be seen a Reis telephone, over which speech has been successfully transmitted, and which was unquestionably invented when Prof. Bell was a boy at school.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine") at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow. (letters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 9 AM for Cape Grecian, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam") at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela") at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand") at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gaelic, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harald, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P.M. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 up to July 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) close here daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded on port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

The Only Short All Sea Trips Out of New-York.

ALWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN.

The beautiful new steamships of the

Old Dominion Line

Afford a Delightful Summer Outing Trip.

Tickets, covering round trip of 700 miles sea travel, meals, and stateroom berth en route, and one and one-quarter days' stay at Virginia's celebrated seashore resorts, the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, or Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, for

$16 or $17,

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Send for the "Pilot," covering full particulars of these and many other trips.

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Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Special Vacation Trip
TO
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Leaving by Cunard Line steamship "Aurania," August 3, visiting Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, The Rhine, Mayence, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris, &c.
45-DAY TOUR.
Cost of Membership, $315.
All traveling expenses included. Apply at once for particulars to
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261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 51 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Furnessia, July 17, 10 AM Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 AM
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, July 17, 1 PM Britannic, Aug. 14, noon
Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, July 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 20th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., July 13, 7 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot.....Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, July 16
YEMASSEE, Charleston and Ga'ville, Tuesday, July 16
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack., Friday, July 19
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
F. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II...July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
L. cabin, $90 and upward; H. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30 9 AM Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton, (London) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, July 18, 11 AM F. B'marck, Aug. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, July 25, 11 AM Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 AM Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (65½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 PARIS.....Sept. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND....July 17 WESTERNLAND...Aug. 21
WAESLAND....July 31 NOORDLAND....Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 KENSINGTON...Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 FRIESLAND....Sept. 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM Aurania, Aug. 3, 5 P.M.
Umbria, July 20, 3 P.M. Etruria, Aug. 10, 8 AM
Campania, July 27, 9:30 AM Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage at low rates. Tickets to and from Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. Z. Filor, W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.Ry. 201 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
S. S. S. Co., Pier 35, N.R. F. & W.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday. Saturday trains leave Wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountains train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:30 A. M., except Sundays. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, all Eastern points and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine ocean ride on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Trains leave Fall River 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Returning, leave Boston 6:30 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.
For full time table and list of Summer literature address, with postage, "Old Colony," P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City 5:10 P. M. through tickets and stateroom accommodations. Baggage checked to destination, at Annex offices.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new electrified trains, parlor cars, on N. Y. and N. E. Road. Fine Orchestra on each steamer. Table d'hote or a la carte meals.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Beautiful steamers. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for July from New-York as follows: 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River landings.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....8:50 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with stages and trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from Saratoga.
SATURDAY, July 6.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ISAAC NEWTON and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night boat connects with Monday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P.M.
For LANSING'S, WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

The Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.
FOR ORIENT, SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, and SAG HARBOR.
Leaves daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, from Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, connecting at Greenport with steamer Teddie for New-Suffolk, Jamesport, and Riverhead. June 29, and Saturdays in July and August, will leave New-York at 1 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY at the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

SARATOGA EXCURSION, $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION;) good during season. TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
In connection with the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY from Catskill.
Connects with the 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroads, with Albany Day Line and Catskill Evening Line, for Catskill Mt. House, Kaaterskill Hotel, Laurel House, Haines Corners, and Tannersville; Onteora, Sunset, Twilight, Santa Cruz, and Elka Parks, and Schoharie Manor.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:40 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis Elevating Railway; due at Catskill Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 20 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 30, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, (6:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15 A.M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 890 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibuled sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves at 10:30 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for LEHIGHTON and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M., Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.):
7:55 A. M., for West Cornwall, Org's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
11:45 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:00 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego. Falls, and all points West; Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free, to Niagara Falls.
5:15 P. M., for West Cornwall, Org's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
Tickets and Pullman Drawing Room seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Delaware Valley Express, daily, except Sunday, for Tuxedo, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Lackawaxen, Callicoon, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna, and Monticello. Parlor car to Monticello.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
7:00 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express, daily. Arrives Buffalo 6:35 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car. Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 209 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly, from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492" or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale; Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Floating bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.35, 1.05, 2.05, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. Leave 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 8 only; 3.15 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) No. 1, N. R., a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey's
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
By the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall week days hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40 and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:10 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 11:12; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS. Round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 35 cents.

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M.; ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS 6:06 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

DAYLIGHT SAIL
Through Long Island Sound.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
Leaves Pier 40 N. R. (old number), next Desbrosses St. Ferry,
For New-London
At 10:30 A. M. Monday, July 15. Passengers can return by steamer leaving New-London 10:30 P. M. same night.
FARES LOW.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.

Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Religious Notices.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET, EIGHTH AVENUE Methodist.—Dr. John A. B. Wilson, Strangers' Sabbath Home; 10:30, "Supreme Conqueror"; 7:30, to young men, "Force That Moves the World." Special music.

AT PROHIBITION PARK, S. I.—Sunday, all day; Salvation Army meetings; July 16, 8 P. M., grand entertainment, Ransom, Robertson, &c., combination; July 18, 8 P. M., concert by Georgia Jubilee Singers.

A.—A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Meetings, 7th Av. and 14th St.—(Gospel meetings every night.) Sunday, 10:45 A. M. Dr. C. H. McAnney will preach; Bible school 2:30 P. M. 7:30 Orchestral music and service of song. Address by Dr. McAnney. Mrs. Oxley will sing. Sacred concert to-night, free. (Colored Jubilee Singers.)

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, 4th Av. AND 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D. D., L.L. D., Rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, July 14, at 11 A. M., Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will preach. Weekly meeting Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William Seward Wallace preaches at 11 A. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 125d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor. Church closed during July.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting at 8. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, A. M., M. D., Minister in Charge.—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; holy communion at morning service on first and third Sundays of each month.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach each Sunday during July at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching, services to-morrow at 11 and 8 by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street, Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. L. Y. Graham, D. D., of Phila. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th ST. and 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. Simpson will preach Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Services every Sabbath, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches 11 and 8. Evening—"The Great World Movement," C. E. Rally. Orchestra. Endeavorers and all invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHington Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Mr. Bruce preaches at 10:45 on "The Christ of History." Pastor, at 7:30, on "Ruth, the Young Widow." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.,—Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Rev. H. R. Meredith, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH.—Sunday, July 14, 1895, Rev. Stephen J. Herben, assistant editor of The Christian Advocate, at 11 o'clock A. M. No evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; Rev. J. F. Talcott will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, (plain,) 4:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and mind a child; best of reference; no objection to country. 356 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good city reference. B. G., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant North of Ireland woman; flat preferred; does not object to short distance in country; city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—Present employer desires a situation for first-class cook, who can be recommended in every way. Can be seen July 12 at 70 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; first-class cook; make good butter; good reference. 543 South Market St., Newark, N. J.

COOK.—Competent in all branches; private family; good city reference. A. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In a small private family. 356 East 123d St., present employer's.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would go to the country for the Summer, or to Europe; to be useful otherwise. Huth, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; is a good sewer, and thoroughly understands management of children; best references. L. N., 573 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid, speaking German and English, who thoroughly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing, and traveling; has excellent references. Mlle., care of Dumay, 224 West 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; by day or month; no objection to boarding house; city or country; city reference. 320 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 335 East 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID, or CHAMBERmaid.—First-class; in or out of city; private family; good references. H. J., 309 East 39th St., front flat.

WAITRESS.—Present employer desires a situation for first-class waitress. Can be seen July 12 at 70 East 55th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' best city references; two years in last place; will be highly recommended by last employer. M. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; city references; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; good city references. F. Gray, 15 North Washington Square.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; can care for cow and roads; first-class references from last employer. N., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; experienced driver; sober, reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St.; stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; strictly temperate; understands everything connected with gentleman's private place; will be found willing and obliging. K., 204 East 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man with first-class reference; permanent position; with or without groom; out of town preferred. Coachman, 400 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class city references; sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; 29; single; light weight; by a thoroughly competent man; has lived in some of the leading families in London; highest references. G. T., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Age 27; English; married; one child; medium height; city or country; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—27; English; married; one child; city or country; A1 references; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; city or country; best of references. M. T., 13 East 27th St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

His Friend John.

From The Ram's Horn.

A man was having his fortune told. "I see," said the "seventh daughter of the seventh daughter," contracting her eyebrows, "I see the name of John."

"Yes," said the sitter, indicating that he had heard the name before.

"The name seems to have given you a great deal of trouble."

"It has."

"This John is an intimate friend."

"That's so," he said, wonderingly.

"And often leads you to do things you are sorry for."

"True; every word."

"His influence over you is bad."

"Right again."

"But you will soon have a serious quarrel, when you will become estranged."

"I'm glad of that. Now spell out his whole name."

The fortune teller opened one eye and carefully studied the face of the visitor. Then she wrote some cabalistic message, and handed it to him in exchange for her fee.

"Do not read it until you are at home," she said, solemnly. "It is your friend's whole name."

When he reached home he lit the gas and gravely examined the paper. There he read, in picket-fence characters, the name of his friend: "Demi-John."

He Meant Well.

From The Boston Transcript.

The train from the South was late, and when it arrived Charley found that there was hardly time to get the people he had been waiting for to the Union Station. So he hurried them into a coach, with orders to the driver to do his prettiest. The party reached the station just in time and were bundled into the Bar Harbor train, and off they went. Then Charley remarked to his sister:

"I paid for eight, and there are only seven of us. How does that happen, I wonder?"

"Who was that tall woman in the black dress?" asked Julia, in reply.

"Why, wasn't she one of our party?"

"No, indeed."

"The deuce! She came out with the others, and I grabbed her and shoved her into the carriage. I remember she said something about taking a street car, and I told her she wouldn't have time. And here I've sent her off to Bar Harbor, and perhaps she only wanted to go to South Boston or Roxbury! Well, I hope she'll enjoy her trip."

Looked Just Twenty.

From The Philadelphia Times.

At fifteen years
A fair young girl
She wore her hair without a curl
High on her head,
And a long gown,
Then folks all said
She looked like twenty.
She did not frown;
It pleased her so, you know,

To look full twenty.
At twenty-five
She tied her hair low down
Below the crown,
With ribbons red;
Curls flying wild.
Then folks all said
She looked just twenty.
She merely smiled;
It pleased her so, you know,
To look just twenty.

Relief Assured.

From Printers' Ink.

It was a seedy, needy-looking little mendicant who came hesitatingly, with silent footsteps, into the office, quite unnoticed, until she said, in a thin voice:

"Excuse me, Sir, but I am sorely in need of help, and—"

"You have come to the right place, Madam," said the editor, cordially, straightening up and driving his hand into his trousers pocket. "The Loud Voice has a larger circulation than all the other papers combined, and a want ad placed in its columns never fails to bring results. Male or female?" and as he drew a penknife from his pocket and began to sharpen his pencil, he smiled benignly on the rusty little woman.

Named at Sight.

From Harper's Bazar.

Ethel (aged four)—Did you know Adam named all the animals?

Frances (aged three)—Did he name the elephant?

Ethel—Of course he did.

Frances (after a wondering pause)—How did he name the elephant?

Ethel (in a superior tone)—Why, I suppose he looked at the elephant, and he said, "I think you look just like an elephant, and I guess I'll call you—elephant." That's the way he did it.

Compromise.

From The Chicago Record.

Johnny—I found 50 cents this morning.
Mamma—What did you do with it?
Johnny—Jimmie Watts was with me and I gave half of it to him.
Mamma—What made you do that?
Johnny—You see neither of us licked.

His Disqualification.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Reilly—Did ye hear about Casey's hard luck?
Boyle—Oi did not. Phwat is it?
"'Tis th' yaller jaunders he has. He was goin t' help break up th' fardown's parade on July 12, but was afeared he'd be took fur an Orangeman."

Out of Work.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Jones is a happy fellow—he just sings at his work!"
"Yes."
"What's he doing now?"
"Nothing; discharged for singing."

How He Beats the Bureau.

From The Syracuse Post.

McSwatters—How is it that Figson can always tell when it is going to rain?
McSwitters—Oh, he makes dates for all the church picnics.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman highly recommends competent, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman; my service eight years. W. B. Thorn, 16 Washington Place, or Union League Club.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands throughly the care and management of private stable; good appearance; willing, sober, and reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; married; one child; height 5 feet 6 in.; weight, 155 pounds; stylish driver and rider; city or country; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; single; 28; excellent references. O. P., care Martin & Martins, 235 5th Av.

Gardeners.

MANAGER or HEAD GARDENER.—On private place; eight years in last place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Single; height 5 feet 3 inches; thoroughly competent in all details; total abstainer; three years' reference from last employer. D. S., 155 East 29th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English, indoor manservant; just arrived, June 22; age, 30; neat appearance; good English references; understands valeting and traveling, country preferred. J. E., 28 East 28th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced English valet; seeks re-engagement; excellent personal and city references. W., 70 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT JANITOR.—By colored man to assist janitor evening and morning. M. R., 84 Sullivan St.

BARBER.—Steady position in country; best references. J. Becker, 436 East 5th St.

TRAVELING COMPANION or COURIER.—By a young Englishman; good vocalist, instrumentalist, reciter, amateur photographer; knowledge of French; artistic; good letter writer and talker. M., Box 210, Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A starcher. Apply at Elite Laundry, 69 39th St., South Brooklyn.

Help Wanted—Males.

OFFICE BOY.—A thoroughly competent office boy in a law office. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, former employment, and qualification, S. T. & R., Box 200 Times.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 5, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Morton House,
NIANTIC, CONN.
Having been thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout, the Morton House is now open under the management of a first-class hotel man. Located half way between New-York and Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Shore Line, there can be no better resort to spend the Summer; good boating, fishing, surf and still water bathing; table unexcelled; finest vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, cream, &c., fresh daily from Morton House farm. Rooms large and airy, lighted by gas; heated by steam. Terms reasonable. Rooms should be engaged early. For circulars address MORTON HOUSE, Niantic, Conn.

THE GEORGE,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. Trains hourly.
BORDERING ON THE MOST PICTURESQUE BAY ON THE SOUND. Driving, bathing, bowling, fishing, and all Summer amusements.
A SELECT RESORT AT MODERATE RATES.
SPECIAL RATES TO YOUNG MEN.
GEO. S. HARRAL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.
SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.
THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front. M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 29. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.
HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN.
One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front, for by hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.
THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.
MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.
HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.
PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.
THE BAY VIEW HOUSE.
Boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, croquet, bicycling. Moderate prices.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

PROSPECT HOUSE.
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN.
Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
For terms and circulars address
THOMAS H. BRUSH.
Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House now open.
Address A. E. DICK, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

Catskills.

STONY BROOK HOUSE.
In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 150-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 1½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS, Palenville.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.
14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

Saratoga.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day.
W. W. WORDEN, Prop.
White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

Adirondacks.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

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MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
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JUST WALKED TO FREEDOM

Federal Prisoner Bittell Had No Trouble in Leaving His Captors.

HIS DOOR WAS LOCKED, TO HIM

Guthrie Officials Forgot that Knobs on the Inside Are as Good as Keys on the Outside—No Capture Yet.

Two accounts are given of the escape of the United States prisoner, John G. Bittell of Guthrie, Oklahoma, from Deputy United States Marshal William M. Nix and Deputy Sheriff Frank Merrick of that place, in the Cosmopolitan Hotel Thursday evening.

The attachés of the hotel say Bittell escaped from a room, in which he was supposed to be securely locked, while his guardians were in an adjoining room with Mrs. Nix. Deputy Sheriff Merrick says Bittell got away from them by walking down stairs ahead of them while they were standing in the corridor talking to Mrs. Nix. Whatever were the circumstances of Bittell's escape, it was successful, for no trace of him was found in the city yesterday. He had 11 cents in his pocket, sufficient—and to spare—to pay his fare to Jersey City, where he could easily secure a berth in an empty box car westward bound.

Although their prisoner had escaped from them, the Marshal and Deputy Sheriff did not rise yesterday morning until 10 o'clock. After breakfast they, with Mrs. Nix, went to Police Headquarters, where they told their story to Acting Inspector McCloskey. They did not go near the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, in the Federal Building.

When they had given all the information in their possession to the Detective Bureau they went up town together to see what kind of a town they were in. They incidentally kept a lookout for Bittell, but could not find any trace of him in the crowds. They stopped several policemen and asked them to arrest Bittell if they met him. The policemen, who had read the story of Bittell's escape, promised to do so, and chuckled.

The two returned to the Cosmopolitan Hotel late in the afternoon, defeated, but not discouraged, in their efforts to locate the fugitive. They went to a roof garden in the evening.

According to the stories of Bittell's escape told by the hotel men, the four strangers from Oklahoma arrived at the hotel about 8 P. M. Thursday. They engaged Rooms 99 and 100. Marshal Nix and his wife occupied Room No. 100 and Deputy Sheriff Merrick and Bittell took Room No. 99. The price about the hotel knew that Bittell was a prisoner. He was not as well dressed as the two other men, and his face needed shaving badly, but he was treated as if he was a friend of the others.

Dinner was served to Marshal and Mrs. Nix and Deputy Sheriff Merrick in Room No. 99, and Bittell and Merrick in Room No. 99. The key was turned in the lock, and taken care of by Nix. But the lock was an ordinary spring lock, and the door was easily opened by turning a knob on the inside.

While the three were dining in Room No. 100, Bittell appeared in the hotel office. He had walked leisurely down stairs.

"Where are my friends?" he asked Detective Frank Dunham.

"I don't know," said Dunham, never suspecting that anything was wrong.

Bittell walked into the barroom, bought a drink and disappeared.

Nothing more was thought of Bittell by Detective Dunham until half an hour later, when Nix and Merrick came running into the office.

"Where is our prisoner?" they asked.

Then Dunham learned Bittell was in the custody of his supposed friends, and was on his way to the Kings County Penitentiary. His custodians were frantic, and were advised to report to the Lockport Street Police Station, where they reported the escape, and a general alarm was sent out for Bittell.

"Bittell," said Deputy Sheriff Merrick to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening, "is a fool, and will soon be caught. Why, he only had 11 cents, and when that is spent what can he do but give himself up? He came to Oklahoma when the Territory was opened up, and settled in Guthrie. He is originally from Kansas. He did not get along very well in business, and a year ago last Spring began counterfeiting silver coin in the brush. He was caught very quickly, and, upon being tried, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in State prison. He served a year down there, and was then assigned for transfer to the Kings County Penitentiary, and we were sent on with him. We left Guthrie July 8, and arrived last night in Jersey City, over the Erie Railroad.

"We intended to take Bittell to the penitentiary last night, but engaged rooms at the Cosmopolitan Hotel for Mrs. Nix, who did not want to go to Brooklyn with us. We stopped at the hotel to feed, Bittell was handcuffed, but carried my valise so he could conceal the irons on his wrist.

"Mrs. Nix had tea in her room, and then we thought that we would take Bittell to the dining room and buy him some coffee. We didn't want his disgrace to be known, so we removed the handcuffs from his wrists, and started down stairs. Bittell was ahead. Nix stopped in the doorway to talk with Mrs. Nix, and I stopped to listen to their conversation. Bittell walked down stairs. All of a sudden I looked, and Bittell was gone.

"'He's all right,' said Nix. 'He's only gone ahead because he's hungry.'

"We hurried into the office, but Bittell was not there, nor in the restaurant or barroom. We believed he was in the hotel, but on looking for him we could not find him. Then we concluded he had escaped, and raised an alarm. We did not think to look out the West Broadway door, and it was probably through that one he escaped. Then we went to the police station.

"One thing is certain," concluded Mr. Merrick. "If he is in the United States he is bound to be caught."

Nix and his wife will return to Oklahoma in a day or two, but Merrick will remain here a month and hunt for Bittell. Both men are tall and slender, but muscular. Nix is a brother of United States Marshal N. D. Nix of Oklahoma, and Merrick, besides being Deputy Sheriff of Logan County, is editor of The Guthrie Daily Leader.

Two large floral pieces were received at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon, and it was rumored that they were sent to Nix and Merrick by Sheriff Tumpen. The rumor was erroneous.

Poker Players Fined.

William McCleary of 82 Christopher Street, and the eight business men who were arrested by policemen from Headquarters early yesterday morning in the Columbian Hotel for playing poker, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

In explaining the game of poker Policeman Kealy said ten men could play together.

"Will you please explain to me," said the Magistrate, "how ten men can draw five cards each out of a pack of fifty-two cards and then draw to fill their hands?"

Kealy said he did not know how that could be done.

William Cleary, John Kematon of 71 Barrow Street, George Smith of 500 Sixth Avenue, Frank Wilson of 436 Sixth Avenue, J. J. Conners of 85 Washington Place, Henry Bell of 111 Washington Place, Joseph Cluco of 1,279 Broadway, John Houston of 182 Waverley Place, and John Beslin of 744 Greenwich Street, were fined $10 each, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Lincoln Union Sought Revenge.

The Lincoln Union is a colored Republican club in the old Eleventh Assembly District. The James G. Blaine Republican Club, of which Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's Secretary, is a prominent member, recently hesitated about admitting colored men to membership.

Some members of the Lincoln Union a few days ago proposed Mr. Hedges for membership in the union with the object of blackballing him. Ex-Alderman James J. McMurray's name was proposed at the same time. Mr. Hedges learned of what was going on yesterday, and directed that his name be withdrawn.

Manitoba Orangemen Make a Threat.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 12.—Ten thousand Orangemen assembled here to-day and passed a resolution declaring that they would resist the attempt of the Dominion Government to re-establish Catholic parochial schools in Manitoba, even to the sacrifice of their lives. They also called upon Mr. Daly, Manitoba's representative in the Dominion Cabinet, immediately to resign.

CHANGES FOR GOVENORS ISLAND

Infantry Likely to Succeed the Artillery—Gen Miles and Staff May Hereafter Make Their Headquarters in the City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—There is some talk in the War Department of converting the army post at Governors Island into an infantry station, by replacing the present artillery troops now at that place with a regiment of infantry. The regiment likely to be transferred, if the plan is favorably acted upon, is the Thirteenth, now stationed in the Department of the East with headquarters at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

The artillery troops would probably take the posts vacated by the Thirteenth Infantry, although the interchange of stations might befutilized to make other transfers at present in contemplation.

The idea of making the Governors Island post a station for infantry springs from the usefulness of infantry in time of riot and other metropolitan disorders. Such form of protection is found by experience to surpass the artillery, which has its uses, quite as pronounced. There is at present hardly sufficient accommodation at Governors Island for an entire infantry regiment, but certain changes now proposed may be made to bring about the new condition.

Two officers on duty in the War Department have lately visited Governors Island and examined the possibilities, and they have made a report to Secretary Lamont favorable to the scheme. The officers were Major Davis and Capt. Miller, the former an attaché of the Secretary's office, and the latter an officer of the Quartermaster's Department. They found that by abandoning the ordnance storehouses at Governors Island and removing these depots to Troy, N. Y., or Philadelphia, there would be a gain in the houses thus vacated and in the quarters of ordnance officers who would also be transferred. The present barracks and soldiers' quarters, with the additions possible by the change suggested, would provide accommodations for the soldiers of the infantry regiment. Gen. Miles, would, however, be obliged to move the headquarters of the millitary department of which he is the head, into New-York City, where offices could be secured, probably in the Army Building, on Whitehall Street.

The proposed transfer involves the question of commutation of quarters, or the provision at Government expense of quarters for Gen. Miles and his staff. The Government, under the prescribed allowances, adds to the monthly salary of each officer who is not stationed at a post, a sum supposed to provide for quarters. In the case of Gen. Miles and the officers who assist him in his military work, the cost would be an important factor in considering their transfer from the present quarters on Governors Island to the city proper. It is understood that these conditions have been regarded as capable of reasonable disposition, and that those who are in charge will recommend the changes outlined.

HENRY GEORGE A LEGATEE

Silas Manville Burroughs of London Makes Bequests to Friends and Institutions in this Country.

Henry George, the single-tax advocate, and several public and religious institutions are beneficiaries under the will of Silas Manville Burroughs, late of London, England, a member of the firm of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., manufacturing chemists of that city, who died at Monte Carlo, Feb. 6. The estate is valued at £125,976. Application was made for ancillary letters of administration to Surrogate Arnold yesterday.

The will has been admitted to probate in London, England, and administration papers have been granted to Olive Augusta Chase Burroughs and Theodore Barrett. There is about $15,000 in personal property belonging to the estate in this State.

By the will, Mr. Burroughs left Stanley's "Darkest Africa" to his son, Stanley Burroughs; to the First Presbyterian Church of Medina, N. Y., all his pictures at that place; his lots on Comet Street, Medina, N. Y., to that town for a common or play ground, and after making certain other bequests, he directs that his interest in the firm of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., together with all the residue of his estate, be divided into twenty-four parts, of which seven parts are to be divided between the Edinburgh Medical Mission, the Presbyterian Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Church at Medina, N. Y., the Cemetery Fund at Medina, N. Y., the African Mission of Hope House, Tangier, Henry George, and the employes of Burroughs, Welcome & Co. Most of the remaining shares are left to the widow Olive Augusta Chase Burroughs, the two daughters, Anna and Frances Margaret, and the son, Stanley.

The value of the share bequeathed to Henry George and the others who participate in the residue of the property is not stated. Surrogate Arnold has the matter under consideration.

MEADOWBROOK BEATS ROCKAWAY

An Exciting Game of Polo for the Challenge Cup.

CEDARHURST, July 12.—Seldom have the picturesque grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst presented a more enlivening scene than this afternoon, when the final polo game for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup was decided.

In the assemblage were Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Miss May Bird, E. W. Roby, E. T. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Hadden, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, and H. S. Page, all from the Meadowbrook Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kilbreth, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rand, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mrs. Richard Wallach, Miss Henry, Marion Story, John C. Furman, Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, Jr., H. P. Case, Leonard Jacob, Mrs. Marshall Lefferts, Theodore W. Myers, W. W. Tucker of Orange, L. C. Altemus and Charles E. Mather of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazard, Mrs. E. K. Stowe, F. D. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Farley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cheever, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton H. Salmon, who drove their guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tooker, Jr., Mrs. H. Sweetland, Mrs. Ralph Sumner, and Miss Nina Sweetland from Arverne on a four-in-hand break.

The game was between the first and second teams of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Clubs. For the Rockaways, the strokes of E. K. Stowe were very effective, resulting in five goals. He was the only player on his side who sent the ball between the posts. The other members of the same team did splendid work in the riding off and rushes, while, for the Meadow Brooks, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Eustis carried off the honors. The handicap difference between the sides was eight goals, which was allowed the Rockaways.

In the first period they made eight goals, the same in the next, three goals in the third period, and were charged with a penalty of one-quarter goal for a safety, making their total score 12¾ goals.

The Meadow Brooks hit eight goals and lost by penalties of one-half goal for fouling, and one-quarter goal for a safety, which made their total score 7¼ goals.

The players and their handicaps were: Rockaway seconds, D. F. Savage, 3; G. L. Myers, 3; E. K. Stowe, 4; A. Francke, 2.

Meadow Brook firsts: A. Belmont, 5; H. K. Vingut, 4; G. P. Eustis, 4, and W. Rutherfurd, 7. John E. Cowdin was referee, and H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, was timekeeper.

The winners hold the cup until next year, when they must compete for it again, as it must be won three times before becoming the property of any club.

Individual cups, the gift of the Rockaway Club, are also presented to the winning team. A game will be played this afternoon between the Philadelphia Country Club and the Rockaway Club for the Blizzard Cups.

Ludlow—Conway.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 12.—Miss Drewry Conway of Mobile, Ala., and Major J. R. Ludlow of Norfolk, Va., were married here this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. McBryde of Grace Memorial Church. They drove over from the Rockbridge Alum Springs, where they are spending the Summer. The groom is a retired capitalist, and was for several years Mayor of Norfolk. He is a brother of Baroness Zollicoffer of Germany.

Attacked Policeman, Almost Escaped.

Edward Guinnion of 358 Hudson Street assaulted two policemen yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court and almost succeeded in escaping. It required half a dozen policemen to subdue him. Policeman Zimmerman of the Mercer Street Station, who attempted to take Guinnion from the prison pen, was beaten almost to insensibility. Guinnion is charged with assaulting his sister-in-law. He was held for trial.

Brave Park Policeman Dwyer.

Park Policeman Henry J. Dwyer, while off duty yesterday, risked his life to save a drowning man at the foot of East Fiftieth Street. The man was John Reilly of 213 East Fifty-eighth Street. He had sunk for the last time when Dwyer reached him.

WANTED REFORM'S DEFEAT

What Mr. Brookfield Says of State Campaign Managers.

RESPECTS TO MR. LAUTERBACH

No Direct Charges of Disloyalty to Party Made—Mr. Platt Declines to Make a Statement.

William Brookfeld, Commissioner of Public Works, and the leader of the anti-Platt Republicans in this city, has become tired of allowing Edward Lauterbach to do all the talking for Republicans. Consequently he had something to say yesterday. He told of some interesting things that happened just before the close of the last campaign.

Mr. Brookfield believes that the Republican Party managers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would have been delighted had the reform ticket in this city been defeated. He charges no one with disloyalty to the party and he does not believe that any one dared to be disloyal. He has more interesting things to say but he is not ready to say them yet.

Mr. Lauterbach's last speech scoring the administration of Mayor Strong and assuming to speak for the Republican Party aroused Mr. Brookfield. This is the statement he dictated yesterday:

I have read several of Mr. Lauterbach's interviews and speeches, and among them one in which he stated that the Republican State organization disclaimed all responsibility for Mayor Strong. I had been under that impression before I read that Mr. Lauterbach had said so. In fact, I became pretty thoroughly impressed during the progress of the last campaign that more than likely that was true. A single incident during the closing days of the canvass indicated to me the tremendous enthusiasm the State organization, as represented at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had for the success of the county ticket. It occurred when, in my capacity as President of the County Committee, I called upon the Chairman of the State Committee and asked for assistance. His reply was: "Oh, Grace has control of this whole situation."

"That is the situation of affairs, is it?" I asked. "Then you have no money for us?"

"Not a cent," said he.

I then said, "Hackett, we will elect this county ticket and give the candidate for Governor the largest vote ever polled for a Republican in this county, and we will not owe anything to the State Committee, either, will we?"

From this view he did not dissent, and my visit ended.

I have also read several times that Mr. Platt "consented" to the nomination of Mayor Strong. This would be ridiculous if it were not important. I was President of the Republican County Committee at the time, and feel that I know something about the circumstances that led up to the union movement and the nomination of Col. Strong. In my judgment, there was no time when Mr. Platt and his followers could have defeated the nomination of any one recommended by the Committee of Seventy. At the first general conference an effort was made by those allied with Mr. Platt to break up the combination. It did not succeed. This fact can be testified to by at least twenty-five men who were present. On the very day that the Republican conferees decided to recommend Col. Strong's nomination, Mr. Platt was quoted by his followers as having said:

"We must take Strong in order to beat Bliss."

I believed at the time, and believe now, that if the Republican candidate for Governor had been elected, the Legislature carried, and the union ticket in this county defeated last Fall, the Republican State management at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would have been delighted had the result to be understood as intimating in any degree that any man or set of men in this county were disloyal to the ticket. The New-York City Republicans were all right.

As to Mr. Lauterbach, notwithstanding his present activity in assailing and disowning Mayor Strong, I saw nothing of him during the campaign. He bore no part in it whatever, so far as I know. His activity began with the month of July of the County Committee, from a district other than the one in which he lives. He has been President of the County Committee about six months, and assumes to speak for the entire party in this county. Does this is done at the suggestion of the man whom he says he was chosen to represent I do not know; but I do know that his course is an affront to the dignity of his place on the New-York County Committee, and prejudicial to the interests of good government and the welfare of his party.

I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Lauterbach or any other person, but I do wish to call him to task for the platform upon which Mayor Strong was nominated. He seems to have lost sight of it.

Mr. Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island. He declined to say anything in reply to Mr. Brookfield's statement. Mr. Platt had a long talk with Congressman Samuel E. Quigg.

Edward Lauterbach last night declined to answer Mr. Brookfield. He said he might have something to say in a day or two.

THE WOE OF TWO POLICEMEN

One Dismissed and the Other Resigns When Charges Were Not Proved.

Patrolman Edward J. Byrne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was dismissed from the force by the Police Commissioners yesterday. Byrne, while intoxicated, caused a disturbance on a Broadway car several nights ago and was arrested. Charges were made against him, but he failed to appear for trial.

The complaints against Patrolmen Abram C. Hulse and Alonzo Jeroloman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who were accused of having falsely arrested Thomas Kean, were dismissed.

After the charges were made, Jeroloman resigned from the force. "I understand," said President Roosevelt, "that he became disgusted and resigned in consequence of these charges." Commissioner Andrews said the complaints were serious, but had not been proved.

Treasurer Andrews reported that $10,050.44, received from sick time, fines, and leaves of absence during the month of June had been paid into the Pension Fund. The sum of $8,339.17, 2 per cent. deduction from the salaries of all members of the force, was also turned in to the Pension Fund for June.

Public Works Commissioner Brookfield recently requested the Commissioners to allow policemen to serve notices or ordinance violations for his department. Commissioner Grant, to whom the matter was referred, reported that it would not be a good thing to permit the police to do this work.

Lawyer House appeared before the board with former Ward Man Glennon, who was recently reinstated by the courts, and informed the Commissioners that the thirty days allowed by law to appeal from the decision of the Court were up and asked them to put Glennon back on duty. Commissioner Parker stated that the board would not take an appeal, and that Glennon's case would be acted on shortly.

Appendicitis Kills a Child.

Albert Guggenheimer, the three-year-old son of Samuel Guggenheimer, a drygoods merchant in New-York, and said to be the youngest person ever operated upon for appendicitis, died in the Brighton Beach Hotel yesterday of heart failure brought on by peritonitis. Mr. Guggenheimer and his family went to the Brighton Beach Hotel a week ago to spend the Summer.

Albert was suddenly taken ill the night of their arrival. The parents did not worry much, believing that the little fellow had eaten something that disagreed with him.

The operation was performed Wednesday, but it was too late as peritonitis had already set in.

A Woman Robs Magistrate Cornell.

A clever woman thief, respectably dressed, called at the home of City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, 33 Irving Place, in the absence of Mrs. Cornell, Wednesday afternoon, and while left alone in the hall for a few moments, disappeared with an overcoat and two umbrellas from the hatrack.

She told the servants a plausible tale of having done fine washing for Mrs. Cornell, and they allowed her to wait for the return of their mistress.

Colima Survivors Arrive.

J. J. Nouwens, the seaman from the United States cruiser Philadelphia, who is one of the few survivors of the ill-fated Colima, was a passenger by the steamship Newport, which arrived from Colon yesterday. W. H. Bryan, another survivor, was also on the Newport. Nouwens went to the receiving ship Vermont, where he received the money due him and his discharge from the service.

Naval Reserve's Expectation.

The third of the preliminary boat expeditions of the New-York Naval Battalion started on a tug last night from the United States ship New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, for Port Jefferson, L. I.

Navigator S. Dana Green is in charge of the expedition. There are sixty men in the expedition, and they have five cutters. The expedition will proceed to Mattenack Inlet to-day.

The cruise with the men-of-war will begin July 20.

THEIR FIRST DAY ON THE BENCH

Magistrates Kudlich, Wentworth, and Brann Temper Justice with Mercy—Old Offenders in Luck.

Magistrates Wentworth, Brann, and Kudlich presided at court yesterday for the first time since they were appointed.

Magistrate Kudlich sat at the Essex Market Police Court and had many cases before him, the most of which he treated leniently. Many old offenders were discharged because the Magistrate was not familiar with their records, and the evidence against them was rather conflicting.

In one instance, where the prisoner was charged with violating a city ordinance, he said to the policeman who made the arrest: "These poor people don't understand the ordinances, and if you can find any one in the City of New-York who can tell you the condition of the ordinances I wish you would send him here."

Roundsman O'Brien of the court squad stood on the bridge near the Judge, and was rather officious in making suggestions. The Magistrate paid little attention to him, although he seemed nervous and in a hurry to dispose of the cases.

At the Harlem Police Court, where Magistrate Thomas P. Wentworth presided, the proceedings were more deliberate. The Magistrate took his time in hearing cases and evinced a desire to be just and impartial.

The first case was that of James Canavan, a saloon keeper of 600 Columbus Avenue, charged with excise violation. The policeman who arrested Canavan admitted that there was no liquor exposed on the bar at the time of the arrest, but he had seen the saloon keeper talking to a man at the door after hours. Canavan was held in $100 bail for trial.

Magistrate Brann began his duties at the Tombs Police Court, his first experience in a judicial capacity.

He showed care and mercy in the disposition of the cases.

The first person arraigned was Albert Smith, who was arrested on the Bowery by Policeman Rooney of the Mulberry Street Station.

"I worked hard all day, and two drinks upset me. I'm sorry," said Smith.

"Discharged," was the verdict of the Judge.

A handsome basket of flowers, presented by Chief Clerk Frey, stood by the side of the new Magistrate.

ROOT HAD NO HYPNOTIC POWER

Judge Windes of Chicago Gives His Decision in the Dixon Case—Root Must Account for the Estate.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Judge Windes to-day decided that Henry A. Root of New-York never possessed hypnotic power.

This is another phase of the Root-Dixon litigation which has been in the Illinois courts for years. James W. Dixon, acting for his rich brother, Henry W. Dixon, had undertaken to convince Judge Windes that Mr. Root could persuade people to release their fortunes by hypnotic power. Root disclaimed the possession of any such gift. Judge Windes found that no undue influence, by way of positive or aggressive acts, was exercised by Root over Dixon, and that there was no actual fraud in any of Root's dealings with Dixon. As to Henry W. Dixon, the Court said:

There is a great conflict in the evidence, but after a careful, painstaking consideration of it, in all its bearings, the Court has reached the conclusion that while there are many evidences of marked intelligence in certain directions in Henry W. Dixon—and, in a literary way, it may be said that he had more than the ordinary capacity—yet that he was for many years prior to May 31, 1881, a weak-minded man, and it sets aside the trust made by Dixon to Root and Stern.

Regarding James W. Dixon, the Court said:

The Court has reached the further conclusion that as the conservator for Henry W. Dixon appointed by the New-York Court, James W. Dixon, as shown by the evidence, is not such a person as the Court would deem it advisable to give the custody to Henry W. Dixon's estate. It seems unnecessary to the Court to discuss or characterize the actions of Mr. Dixon as shown by the evidence.

Judge Windes ordered that the trust fund be transferred to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and that Henry A. Root be required to account to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for all moneys received by him for the account of Henry W. Dixon, and that Root be credited with all payments made by him for or on account Dixon which were necessary, reasonable, or proper, or which were made by order of Dixon.

The Dixons live at Flushing, L. I., and are the sons of ex-Senator Dixon of Connecticut. Root is a New-York lawyer, who had an office in Wall Street until about three years ago, when he went to Montana to take part in the famous Davis will case, in which he is an attorney, as well as one of the claimants. The Dixons and Root were boyhood friends, and Dixon intrusted to Root the one-hundred-thousand-dollar estate left him by his father, mostly in New-York real estate. It was claimed that $20,000 in securities deposited in a Chicago safety vault represents all that was left of the estate.

James W. Dixon alleged that Root had used the Dixon estate to his own profit; having influenced his brother so as to keep him away from his relatives.

Root appeared in his own defense. He testified that Dixon was a man of remarkably fine literary tastes, but with distaste for business.

FLED WITH HER HUSBAND'S DEFENSE FUND

The Wife of President McDonald of the Pacific Bank Disappears.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The wife of Richard H. McDonald, Jr., now in jail awaiting trial for forgery and embezzlement in connection with the wrecking of the Pacific Bank, has fled with about $100,000 provided by her husband to conduct his legal defense.

McDonald was President of the bank when it failed about two years ago. He had been "played" by every one who had a speculative enterprise to advance, and in this way he had loaned out $750,000 on poor collateral. Added to this, there were heavy loans on good collateral, such as ranches and other country property. But McDonald loaned on "boom" prices, and when the shrinkage came the bank had to take the property. He tried to delay failure by juggling the accounts, and when the crash came it involved in ruin the People's Home Savings Bank, in which were deposited the earnings of many poor people.

Mrs. McDonald's parents are said to live in Heidelberg, Germany, and it is believed that place is her destination. McDonald denies the story of her flight, but says he does not know when his wife will return. His father, Dr. McDonald, now in New-York, refused to help him. His trial will begin about Sept. 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Mrs. Richard H. McDonald, Jr., of San Francisco, who is accused of having fled with $100,000 belonging to her husband, who is awaiting trial there on charges of forgery and embezzlement in connection with the wrecking of the Pacific Bank, was found to-day to be living with her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Charlton, at 2,008 North Garrison Avenue.

At first she denied that she was the missing woman, but after admitting her identity, said:

The report that I have fled with my husband's money is untrue. I have not handled any of his money for the last three months, and then the amount was not more than $5,000. This money was all that my husband had, and it was for his defense. My father-in-law went to New-York after the bank trouble, and sent for us to join him. When we arrived there he asked my husband to take me and go abroad. My husband refused, saying he was innocent of the charges made against him in San Francisco, and would return to face them.

I am totally ignorant of my husband's financial dealings, but I know that he is the victim of a political conspiracy. That is why my father pleaded with him so hard to leave the country. There was a plot among some politicians to secure the seat of the Chief Justice of California. The McDonald family was powerful in San Frahcisco at that time, the Pacific Bank controlling millions, and having outside dealings. These conspirators, without any reason, except the furtherance of their own scheme, had a receiver appointed for the bank.

My brother-in-law, Frank V. McDonald, went to Japan. The charge that he took with him $80,000 of the bank's funds is false. Three months ago I had to cable him $250. One of our lawyers received the money from me to send, but did not send it.

Mrs. McDonald added that she did not possess any money outside of living expenses, and would return to San Francisco in time to attend her husband's trial.

COMING EVENTS.

—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children train excursion, Monday, July 15. Foot East Thirty-fourth Street and East River at 9 A. M.

—Flower distribution at Bishop Potter's Cathedral Mission to-day.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. CLARKSON CRITICISES

Mayor Strong Is a Political Traitor, He Intimates.

DOES NOT LIKE MR. ROOSEVELT'S WAY

The Republican Party Will Be Held Responsible and Votes Will Be Lost—A Lesson from Iowa.

"Gen." James S. Clarkson has been in this city off and on the last few days. He is staying at Long Branch, and runs up to town almost every day.

Mr. Clarkson is the Republican National Committeeman from Iowa. He believes this fact qualifies him to criticise the action of New-York Republicans, especially Mayor Strong and President Roosevelt of the Police Department.

Mr. Clarkson of Iowa objects to the way President Roosevelt is enforcing the excise laws, which he says at least 80 or 90 per cent. of the people are opposed to, and which for a number of years have been a dead letter. He also objects because he hears many young men who voted the Republican ticket saying they cannot get their beer on Sunday, and that for that reason they do not want to vote the Republican ticket again. He hears these things on the boat coming up from Long Branch. He told yesterday, at the Hoffman House, how the Republicans lost in Iowa by prohibition. The law there, he said, was a dead letter, and the Republicans lost every election until they changed it. Then Mr. Clarkson, with easy familiarity, plunged into New-York City affairs, as follows:

Mr. Roosevelt is a man of splendid courage, and above reproach in everything. He is a Republican, too, and if he were in Mayor Strong's place I believe he would act differently. He would be non-partisan, if necessary, but he would not appoint a majority of Democrats to office. I believe he would plumb the line and be absolutely non-partisan. Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican, but he is like an enthusiastic boy who puts on a new pair of skates: he goes skating on the pond, no matter whether the ice is thick or thin. If he cuts through the ice, all well and good, but he is going to skate. He is a fighter, and not afraid of anything. When I heard that some "cop" had run in a man who was supposed to be Police Commissioner Roosevelt, I said to my wife: "That man is not Roosevelt, because no cop or a brigade of policemen could run him in. He would have fought them to the last, sink or swim, survive or perish. I tell you he has pluck to spare."

Instead of paying so much attention to the morals and personal liberties of people, I think the Police Commissioners should stop the murdering and thieving now going on in this city. Look at the murders and robberies that have recently taken place in this city! The highest prerogative of the police is to protect human life and property. I think some man should be recalled from Red Bank and put in charge. When Byrnes was at the helm the thieves were scarce and murders few. His name alone was a terror to evildoers. He, at least, protected life and property, and today there is no police force in Europe or America. Why, I was in Europe when the Whitechapel murder excitement prevailed, and I have heard many Englishmen say that what London needed was a Superintendent Byrnes. Mr. Roosevelt is a better statesman than Mr. Byrnes, but he is not a better police officer. Mr. Byrnes had years of practical experience and he made a great success. Of course, during his days political corruption crept into the police system. But it must not be forgotten that he saved lives and property.

Mayor Strong has, in public utterances, stated that he was going to carry out his administration in a non-partisan way. I do not believe Mr. Roosevelt would have made any such statement. He would have gone ahead in his energetic way and really tried to be non-partisan. The Mayor has most unwisely appointed a Board of Police, the Mayor and Mr. Roosevelt are in office as Republicans, and as such the Republican Party will be held responsible. But they are not acting with the Republican Party; they are simply carrying out their own individual ideas. But the majority of the people doubtless will hold the party responsible for their acts. I believe a man can be true to his country without being a traitor to his party. I find that business men in politics are very much like preachers—they enter upon a field totally new to them, and naturally they are unfitted for the duties.

Mr. Clarkson, of course, is for Senator Allison for President. He believes, however, that McKinley is a very strong candidate. He also says Gen. Harrison is openly in the field as a candidate, and adds:

If Gen. Harrison should become President again, and sometimes I imagine I would like to see him again in the White House merely to discover how he would act toward his friends, he might take a different course. If any one applied to him for office he almost invariably gave him an office not asked for. For instance, Fred Grant wished to go to China as Minister, but he was sent to Austria and a Democrat permitted to return to China. Patrick Egan wished to go to Mexico, but Mr. Harrison sent him to Chile. Ryan of Kansas was sent to Mexico, although he desired the Chilean mission. Mr. Harrison though is an able man and a fighter.

Mr. Clarkson was retired as Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1892 at Gen. Harrison's request.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica and Alexander Del Mar of San Francisco are at the Hoffman.

—R. Alonzo, Minister of War of Nicaragua, and Sir Richard Tangye of England are at the Westminster.

—Gen. George F. Forsyth, United States Army, and Paymaster Lawrence Boggs, United States Army, are at the Brunswick.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Col. John W. Foster, formerly United States Minister to Russia; Judge James B. Masterson of Texas, ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Rafael Quesada are at the Fifth Avenue.

Not the Postage Stamp Thieves.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12.—Further investigation to-day by Post Office Inspector Jacobs of New-York only confirms his conviction that Miller and Hart, the two men in jail here, are not the alleged postage stamp thieves who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York.

He says they belong to the "Cherry Hill Gang" of New-York.

The United States authorities do not want the two men, and they will probably be discharged to-morrow.

Charged with Conspiracy.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Jacob Weidmann, the owner of a silk-dyeing establishment, and eight of his workmen were arrested this afternoon charged with conspiracy. The charge is made by Carl Starke and Hugo Fishbacker, who have just completed terms of one year in State Prison. They allege that Mr. Weidmann and the eight others conspired together to secure the evidence that convicted them. The accused were held to bail.

Suicide of Armorer George Bennett.

George Bennett, forty-five years old, who was the armorer of the Second Battery, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat in the small hall bedroom he occupied at 131 East Thirty-second Street.

He had been armorer for the battery for nearly two years, and was unmarried. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. Holt Determined to Find a Bride.

Orrin Holt, the young Canadian farmer, who is looking for a wife with $4,000, called at the City Hall yesterday for his mail.

He secured a great many letters from would-be brides, and he declared that he will not go home without a wife.

New Postmaster at Fire Island.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 12.—P. T. Wall, General Manager of State property at Fire Island, has been appointed Postmaster for the island. The residents of the island will give him a dinner at the Surf Hotel to celebrate his appointment.

Mr. Olney at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 12.—President Cleveland received a call this afternoon from Secretary Olney, who stopped off a train on his way from Boston to his Summer home at Falmouth.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS ROUNDSMAN

He Takes a Trip Through the Twenty-eighth Precinct and Finds Policemen Generally Active.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board made another midnight tour through three police precincts on the east side Thursday. The returns at Headquarters showed that he called at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station half an hour after midnight yesterday.

In his rambles around the city he makes it a point never to visit a station house before the midnight platoon is sent out. His reason for this is that, should it become known that he was around, the men going out at midnight would be apt to be on the lookout for him.

The President, accompanied by Acting Roundsman Tierney, started out at 11 o'clock Thursday night and went through the Twenty-eighth Precinct. This station is in East One Hundred and Fourth Street. After walking through the main thoroughfares in the district, he went down to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and dropped in on Sergt. Thomas McCullough, who was on desk duty.

After going through the precinct, the President made a trip through Capt. Strauss's district. It was here that he caught a half dozen policemen and two Roundsmen napping a fortnight ago.

Speaking yesterday of his tour, he said: "In the Twenty-eighth Precinct I found one patrolman loitering and in conversation outside a saloon corner. In the Twenty-seventh Precinct I caught one man sitting down and two others loitering in conversation and off their relieving points. The men in the Twenty-fifth Precinct were all doing their duty. I shall make complaints against at least three of the men. On the whole I was greatly struck by the improvement in the discipline of the force.

"I am going, however, to have all the Roundsmen in the department up before me in relays and explain to them the importance in their own interest of keeping the patrolmen under them up to their duty. The Roundsmen will largely be judged by the conduct of the patrolmen under them. There is one point I like to lay stress on. Sergt. McCullough of the East Eighty-eighth Street station called my attention to the blotter in the matter of Sunday arrests. It shows a most astonishing diminution in the number of arrests for crime and disorderly conduct on Sunday, since we began to enforce the excise law.

FAILURES FOR THE HALF YEAR

Analysis by Dun's Review—The Percentage Less in Manufacturing Than in 1894, but the Same in Trading.

Dun's Review will publish to-day an analysis of failures for the first half of the year. It will say:

The ratio of manufactur

Saturday
July 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 11-14

THE SUNDAY TIMES

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5 CENTS.

The Sunday Times to-morrow, in addition to all its usual departments, will have several special features. Among these are the following:

Theodore Roosevelt.

This is a character sketch of the man who has made for himself a reputation as an advocate of the purity of Municipal, State, and National Government; whose honesty of motive, fidelity to purpose, and steadfastness of execution have brought him high honors, and who, as the head of New-York's Police Department, is now displaying such tremendous pluck and energy.

The Spirit of Modernity.

A remarkable article by Herman Grimm, translated from the German Rundschau, in which he declares that only the things of the present day are worthy of attention.

The Bicycle and Its Rider.

The big meet at Asbury Park is a great event in the history of the wheel. The Sunday Times will have a very full account. It will also tell about Columbia College's new boathouse and give a picture of it. Tourists will welcome some suggestions as to how to repair a bicycle when broken on the road.

Journeying in Persia.

M. and Mme. de Morgan's travels through that country. Many difficulties overcome. The Sunnites and the Shiites. Slashing heads with sabres. Curious agricultural implements. Modern ruins.

A Large State Library.

The valuable collection at the New-Jersey Capitol. Forty thousand volumes in all. These include one of the best law libraries in the country. Col. Morris R. Hamilton's work.

Our Dispensary System.

By no means the evil that it is sometimes said to be. Much accomplished in many ways. It blesses those who receive and helps those who give by widening their experience and knowledge.

The Grants in the West.

Their pleasant homes on the Pacific coast. Ranch in the Sweetwater Valley. A huge reservoir teeming with black bass. The General's grandchildren accomplished anglers.

Newest Novels Reviewed.

The best part of the book page will be filled with notices of the very latest novels—the most of them books that have been only a few days before the public. The Summer boarder and the person with a Summer cottage will find this page particularly valuable. Among the writers represented are Norris, Besant, Capt. King, David Christie Murray, George Parton, Bliss Perry, and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. The last column of this page will be filled by a notice of a book dealing with Napoleon's life at St. Helena.

The Schillerbund Gesangverein.

This will furnish the subject for a historical sketch of interest to all Germans. Among the Maennerchor societies this old and honored organization occupies a foremost position. How it was instituted, how it is maintained, and who the men are who are in charge of its affairs will be found in the illustrated article in to-morrow's Times.

This list by no means covers the great range of topics which will be discussed in

THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW.

Buy it, or better still, subscribe for it, daily and Sunday.

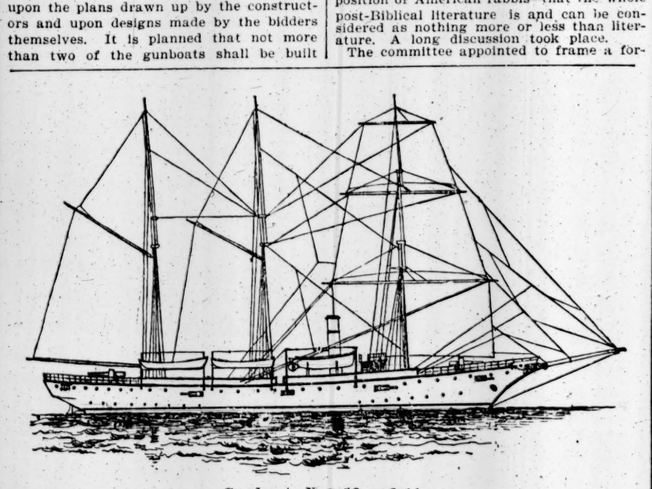
PLANS FOR NEW GUNBOATS

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn's Latest Designs.

COPPER SHEATHING TO BE TRIED

The Six New Vessels Will Be of Two Types—Not More than Two Ships to be Built in One Shipyard.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Chief Constructor Hichborn has completed plans for six gunboats, to cost nearly a million and a half dollars, exclusive of the expense of fitting each ship with heavy and rapid-fire guns. Secretary Herbert has already invited the shipbuilders of the country to present proposals for the construction of these gunboats, which are known as light-draught composite craft. Bids are desired upon the plans drawn up by the constructors and upon designs made by the bidders themselves. It is planned that not more than two of the gunboats shall be built



Gunboats Nos. 10 and 11.

by one firm. This is with the intention, of course, of distributing the appropriation and the work among the shipbuilders of the country.

The framing will be of steel from the keel up to and above the water line. Plank of Georgia pine will be worked on the frames, secured by composition bolts so as to prevent galvanic action. The outside surface of the plank will be coppered.

The six vessels will be of two radically differing types; one type carrying full sail power and propelled by a single screw, the other type having steadying sails only and propelled by twin screws actuated by two separate engines.

The principal dimensions are as follows:

	Single-Screw Type.	Twin-Screw Type.
Length on load water line	168 feet	174 feet
Beam, extreme, at load water line	36 feet	34 feet
Draught, normal, to bottom of keel	12 feet	12 feet
Displacement, normal, about	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Indicated horse power, about	800	800
Speed per hour, in knots	12	12

The armaments, being identical in both types, will consist of six four-inch, four six-pounder, and two one-pounder guns, all rapid fire, and will be disposed in this order: Four four-inch guns, in two batteries, port and starboard, on the gundeck amidships, the two other four-inch guns being carried on the main deck, one at the bow and one at the stern, each having a wide arc of fire. The six-pounder guns will be carried on the gundeck, two well forward, one on each bow, and two amidships between the four-inch guns, respectively, in the port and starboard batteries. The one-pounder guns will be disposed where most advantageous on the hammock berthing.

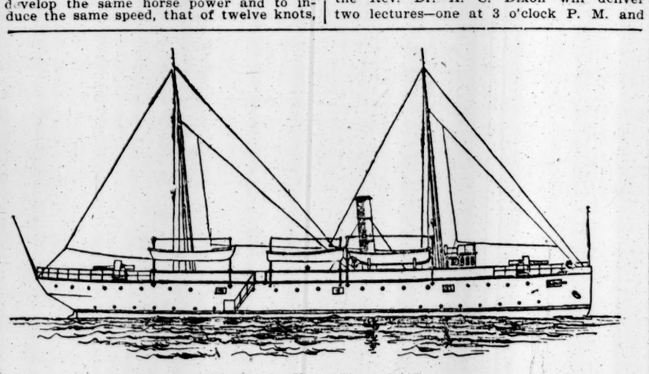
For the four-inch guns there will be 900 rounds of ammunition. For the six-pounder guns there will be 2,002 rounds of ammunition. For the one-pounder guns there will be 1,200 rounds of ammunition.

The normal coal supply of the single-screw boat will be 100 tons, with a total bunker capacity of 238; the normal coal supply of the twin-screw boats will be 120 tons, with a total bunker capacity of 250 tons.

The single-screw boat will be lighted by electricity, and provided with a steam steerer and steam windlass; space and weight are allowed for these features in the twin-screw boats, bids to cover the boats with and without these adjuncts being asked, but their installation will depend entirely upon their possibility within the price limit of $230,000.

When going under sail alone, the engines of the single-screw boat will be uncoupled, allowing the shafting and screw to revolve simply by the action of the passing water; and so slight is the retarding influence of the screw thus disengaged that there is every reason to expect a sailing speed fully equal to the possibilities of the steam-power conditions.

The engines in each type are designed to develop the same horse power and to induce the same speed, that of twelve knots,



Gunboats Nos. 14 and 15.

differing only as regards shafting, the number of screws, and the incidental division of motive force.

For the twin-screw gunboats the engines will be rights and lefts, each in a separate water-tight compartment, and will be of the usual vertical, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, with a high-pressure cylinder, and intermediate-pressure cylinder, and a low-pressure cylinder of 12, 18½, and 28 inches respectively, having a common stroke of 18 inches, capable of developing 800 horse power with 200 revolutions a minute.

The engine of the single-screw boats will also be of the triple-expansion type, with cylinders of the following diameters: 15¼, 23½, and 36 inches, with a common stroke of 30 inches and to run at 150 revolutions a minute when developing the required 800 horse power.

Each boat will have two single-ended "Scotch" boilers with two corrugated furnaces, each 3 feet in diameter. Each boiler will have a diameter of 10½ feet, a length of 10½ feet, with 39 square feet of grate surface and 1,250 feet of heating surface, making a total heating surface of 2,500 square feet and a total grate surface of 78 square feet. They will have moderate forced draught induced by two blowers for each boat, applied directly to the ashpit. The boilers will be placed side by side in the same compartment, with a common fireroom.

The essential reasons for the construction of vessels of the composite type are that they are largely independent of docking facilities and economical in the use of fuel. The exfoliation of the copper causes the barnacles, grass, &c., to be released just as soon as the vessel is put in motion, and the bottom is made comparatively clean, thus permitting the vessel to maintain her designed speed with a minimum consumption of coal.

The docking expenses, whether at home or abroad, and the cost of fuel are two very serious outlays that these vessels are counted upon to minimize, while their activity, range of clean, thus and general efficiency are greatly increased.

The character of the service for which these gunboats are particularly designed requires that they be exposed to musketry fire, and the housing of the major part of the battery by an unbroken deck, besides adding materially to the stiffness and strength of the vessels, gives admirable protection to the guns' crews in action. The necessarily exposed position of the bow and the stern guns is justified only by their arc of fire and possible usefulness in a running action, while for river service, for which these boats are particularly fitted, the disposition of the gun-deck battery is all that could be desired.

A JEWISH CONFESSION OF FAITH

The Formula for Proselytes Presented to the Rabbinical Conference at Rochester —Topics for Discussion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—At the third day's session of the Rabbinical Conference the most important subject discussed this morning was that touched upon by President Wise in his annual address, viz., "What Is Our Relation in All Religious Matters to Our Post-Biblical, Our Patriotic, Litdrature, Including Talmud?"

The committee appointed yesterday to consider this question reported that, in its opinion, it was rather late in the day to restate, from the standpoint of reform, the position of American rabbis—that the whole post-Biblical literature is and can be considered as nothing more or less than literature. A long discussion took place.

The committee appointed to frame a formula for the reception of proselytes submitted the following for consideration:

1. Is it your earnest and sincere wish to become a member of the Jewish faith?
2. Do you wish to take this step of your own free will and accord?
3. What are principles of Judaism?
4. Do you believe in these principles?
5. Do you adopt, these as your creed?
6. Do you intend, with all your heart and soul and might, to follow the high moral and religious aims which they teach?
7. Is it your honest intention and devout purpose to live as a Jew (Jewess) and to observe the sacred ordinances of the Jewish religion?
8. Have you been forced to make this declaration or unduly persuaded?
9. I now ask you to make solemn profession of all this before God and in the hearing of those who are here assembled. (Here follows the profession of faith.)
10. Do you give your solemn promise to me as a rabbi in the hearing of these witnesses (three rabbis) that you will remain steadfast to your duties as a Jew, (Jewess,) so help you God?

The acceptance of the Jewish faith is as follows:

1. I believe with a sincere and steadfast faith that there is a God who is one and only one, the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the world. (Deut. vi., 4.)
2. I believe with a sincere and steadfast faith that man is created in the image of God, innocent and pure, endowed with reason; conscience, and free will, and capable of triumphing over sin and developing to perfection. (Levit. xix., 2.)
3. I believe with a sincere and steadfast faith that the soul of man is immortal, its righteousness brings reward, its wickedness brings punishment. (Psalm iii., 18.)
4. I believe with a sincere and steadfast faith in the common fatherhood of God and common brotherhood of man. To make this real is the great aim and hope and mission of Israel. (Zach. xiv., 9.)

The Rev. Newton M. Mann, at one time pastor of the Unitarian Church, spoke briefly. He said: "I have never been able to see any difference between the so-called Christians and Jews. I hope I shall always preserve that friendship and brotherhood which I have always enjoyed."

PROHIBITION PARK SUMMER PROGRAMME

Lectures, Addresses, Recitations, and Music for Afternoons and Evenings.

The programme of Summer meetings to be held at University Temple, National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, by the National Prohibition Camp Ground Association is an unusually attractive one.

The Salvation Army at present occupies the grounds, but will close its Inter-State Council of War to-morrow.

The Maltby-Blanchard-Plate-Cook combination will give recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and sleight-of-hand exhibitions Tuesday evening.

A concert by the Georgia Jubilee Singers will be given on July 18, and on the 21st the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon will deliver two lectures—one at 3 o'clock P. M. and one at 8 o'clock. A picture play, "Miss Jerry," will be given July 23, at 8 o'clock P. M., and all who see it will be interested. Lectures and addresses will take up July 25 and 28.

The month of August will be full of rare treats. Among them will be the Colored Camp Meeting, beginning Aug. 6, and continuing until Aug. 11. Miss Eliza Warren will present "Hamlet" Aug. 15, and on Aug. 18 Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama will deliver an address on "If Christ Came to Congress." S. T. Ford, the humorist, will be heard on Aug. 20, and the Rock Band and Swing Harp Concert Company will assist. Miss Adele Weber, the elocutionist, to make a good evening's entertainment.

"A Gospel Chalk Talk," by J. W. Van De Venter, on Aug. 25, will interest and instruct all who hear him. He will give another chalk talk on Aug. 27, on "Through Europe on a Bicycle."

The Salvation Army will be in possession of the park from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8. The Army will be followed by a stereopticon lecture by Prof. C. S. Smith. Lectures will be given by prominent lecturers on Sept. 8, 12, and 15. An evening of fun will be furnished by Marshall P. Wilder, assisted by the Mozart Sextet.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will deliver a lecture Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., on "Sowing Wild Oats." The last lecture of the season will be given by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., on "Uncle Tom's New Log Cabin."

The park can be reached by taking the Staten Island boats at South Ferry to Fort George, the steam cars from there to Port Richmond, and the electric cars to the park. The ride by boat and cars is a delightful one, and a visit to the park always gives pleasure to visitors.

The officers of the association are: President—William T. Wardell; Secretary—Joseph A. Bogardus; Treasurer—T. K. Funk; Trustees—Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, W. H. Boodle, W. A. Van Cott, Freeborn G. Smith, Franklin Burt, D. S. Gregory, B. F. Funk, A. R. Heath, C. L. Haskell, and George R. Scott.

GEORGE F. ELLIOTT IS INDICTED

He and Counsel Brewster of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn Are Accused of Libel.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed up to Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, indictments against George F. Elliott, President of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, and Eugene V. Brewster, who was until recently the society's counsel. Both men are charged with criminal libel.

The indictments charge both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster with causing to be published the statement that the house 78 Duffield Street was a disorderly house, whereas the Grand Jury, in its investigation, ascertained that the premises are occupied by James Fallon, the owner, and other persons, all of reputable character.

Mr. Elliott is now on his way to Europe. Mr. Brewster is in Brooklyn, but will not be asked to plead to the indictment until Mr. Elliott's return. Both men are under $500 bail.

The indictments grow out of the work of the Law Enforcement Society, which published a few weeks ago a list of houses which they characterized as being disorderly. One of the places given in the list was the new Brooklyn Post Office.

The owners of a number of the places mentioned caused the arrest of both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Brewster, and Justice Walsh, before whom the cases were taken, held them both for the action of the Grand Jury, with the result that the indictments were handed down yesterday. After the indictments had been given to Judge Moore, one of the members of the Grand Jury said:

"I wish to make a statement to your Honor."

"You cannot make a statement in open court, Sir," said Judge Moore.

"But I want to make a statement," said the persistent juror, "and I am going to do it."

"I will not listen to one," Judge Moore said.

"But I want to protest against an indictment," the juror said.

Judge Moore then addressed the foreman, and asked if all the indictments had been found in the regular way: "Have at least twelve jurymen voted for every one of them?"

"They have, Sir," said the foreman.

"Then your protest is silly and ridiculous," said Judge Moore, turning to the juror who had desired to make the statement. "It is one of the strangest proceedings I have ever heard. You had better not make it at all, for it is thoroughly childish, and simply casts discredit on the dignity of the court."

CORDAGE REORGANIZATION PLANS

A Statement Explaining Its Course Issued by the Committee—New Capital Necessary.

In connection with the extension of time for the deposit of securities to July 26, the Reorganization Committee of the United States Cordage Company has issued a statement explanatory of its course. The extension was granted, as already announced, at the request of security holders who believe all substantial interests can be united and all chance of friction avoided if security holders shall clearly understand the facts. In that hope, the statement explains the committee's plan as follows:

1—The plan proposed was arrived at after a careful examination of the property and business of the Cordage Company by disinterested persons familiar with the business and competent to judge.

2—The total of fixed charges proposed by the plan is the limit which the reorganized company should assume, and all that a consideration for all interested parties, bondholders and stockholders alike, will warrant.

3—New capital as proposed in the present plan is absolutely necessary, and at an early day.

4—An underwriting in full has been obtained; no other plan is proposed, and no other underwriting exists; and an abandonment of the plan with a subsequent closing of the going business of the company would be simply disastrous.

Deposits to be made with the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, as follows: First mortgage bonds, without assessment, guaranteed stock, with first installment of $5 per share; preferred stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share; common stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee announced yesterday that it intended to prepare a reorganization plan, and had invited several security holders to serve on a committee, to try to work it out. Names will not be mentioned until a committee shall be formed.

DID THEIR CLUBBING CAUSE DEATH?

Special Policemen Charged with Having Killed Charles Handy.

Special Policemen Edward Gallagher, John Gueken, and William Volkening were arraigned before Police Justice Harriman in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of being responsible for the death of Charles Handy, a colored man, who died at 1,172 Park Place early yesterday morning. The three specials pleaded not guilty and were committed to jail without bail, to await the Coroner's inquest.

They are accused of having so severely beaten Handy at the picnic of the Ladies' Protective Association of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, in Atlantic Park, that he died the next day. Handy entered the picnic grounds without paying and the policemen had to fight him before they could put him out.

The policemen say Handy could not have been killed by their blows, and that he must have had heart disease.

Coroner Creamer said there was no doubt that Handy had been beaten. "From what I can learn," he said, "Handy was a respectable young man, and it looks as if he had been outrageously treated."

CHARGES AGAINST EXCISE INSPECTORS

The Commissioners of Accounts Ask the Excise Board to Investigate.

The Commissioners of Accounts have again determined to send the papers in the case of the complaint against two Excise Inspectors, made by Mr. and Mrs. John Liebenow, to the Excise Commissioners. When this investigation of alleged bribery on the part of the Inspectors was originally begun last Saturday by the Commissioners of Accounts, the Excise Commissioners said that the investigation was their affair.

Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis wrote to Mayor Strong about the matter, and he replied yesterday: "Use your own discretion, and work in concert if possible."

Commissioner Terry called on Excise Commissioner Harburger and told him that the papers would be sent to the Excise Board without delay, as the Commissioners of Accounts had decided to leave the matter to it to investigate.

HOW TO CARE FOR UNCONSCIOUS PERSONS

Kings County Medical Society's Circular Contains Valuable Advice.

A circular on the care of persons found unconscious in the streets, or elsewhere, has been prepared and issued by a special committee of the Medical Society of Kings County.

One of the first things recommended in this circular is to send for an ambulance, or call the nearest doctor, when a person is found unconscious. The policeman or whoever is on the spot should not neglect calling an ambulance because the person appears to be intoxicated, as many complications may arise from alcoholism which require immediate medical assistance.

It also recommends that special emergency hospitals be established conveniently situated. But it especially emphasizes the importance of the cases of the so-called "drunks" that are thrown into a cell to sleep off the supposed debauch, which not infrequently has proved to be "a sleep that knows no waking."

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York—George Collins, Mertensia; C. H. Ferndon, Middlehope; W. S. Sammons, Sammonsville.

New-Jersey—S. S. Coles, Chews.

TWO CITIES DISGRACED

President Howell of Brooklyn Bridge Talks About Improvements.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR THE LAND

Awards Greater than the Assessors' Valuation—Supreme Court Justices' Relatives—J. C. Bergen a Witness.

The investigation of the bridge management by the sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Cities was continued yesterday in the chamber of Part II. of the Superior Court, in this city. Ex-Mayor James Howell of Brooklyn was recalled to the stand. He was forty-five minutes late, and was rebuked by Chairman Pavey.

Charles W. Zaring, counsel to the committee, asked Mr. Howell what he thought of the new bridge terminals going up in both cities.

"I am emphatically opposed to them," he said. "I opposed those improvements, and believe to-day they are a disgrace to the two cities. I believe there should be a grand terminal on either side. I was very much interested in such a project, and had plans made, which were never adopted, but which would have been a fitting accompaniment to a structure on which $15,250,000 was spent. The cost of the terminals of the kind I suggested would have been, say about $10,000,000."

Q.—Are you still trying to have improved plans for the bridge terminals adopted by the Trustees? A.—Oh, no. It is too late now. Have given up trying to get better entrances to the bridge.

President Howell showed the committee his plans for the ten-million-dollar bridge terminals. They embraced railroad loops at both ends of the structure, inclosed in enormous office buildings. Similar plans were proposed by Gen. A. C. Barnes during his term as a bridge Trustee.

The witness was questioned in regard to the high prices paid by the bridge for land in Liberty Street and the Plaza.

Q.—Can you tell me why the awards were sometimes 200 per cent. in excess of the assessed valuation? A.—No, I cannot.

Q.—Do you think it was right to class the expenses of your Board of Experts under the head of legal expenses? A.—I most certainly do. They could have been classed under any head.

Mr. Zaring read a list of the Liberty Street and Plaza sites acquired by the bridge Trustees. They included:

No. 8 Sands Streets—Award, $50,000; assessed value, $17,000.

No. 6 Sands Street—Award, $50,500; assessed value, $17,000.

No. 137-139 Fulton Street—Award $160,000; assessed value, $80,000.

No. 153 Fulton Street—Award $17,500; assessed value, $7,500.

Mr. Howell said that, under instructions from the Trustees, he bought the house 14 High Street for $15,500. He could not get the city to pay for the house. Subsequently a condemnation commission awarded over $26,000 for the property. The Commissioners who made the award were Felix Campbell, Hoeson H. Wheeler, and William B. Davenport.

Q.—Did you know H. H. Wheeler was related to one of the Supreme Court Judges in Brooklyn? A.—I never heard of such a thing.

Q.—Do you know a man named Van Keuren? A.—Yes. He is the general ticket agent of the bridge.

Q.—Is he engaged in the steamboat business? A.—I think he has an interest in the restaurant of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. That does not interfere with his duties on the bridge. We pay him $2,100 per year. He is under a fifty-thousand-dollar bond. He looks after the restaurant during his vacation, and also finds time to come around in the evenings and attend to large business.

Q.—Have the Trustees any objection to this sort of thing? A.—Personally, I have none. I did the same thing myself, and attended to my public business.

Mr. Howell, referring to his statement the day previous that he was a Democrat, and, naturally, gave preference to Democrats in employing men on the bridge, said yesterday that he never hired a man who was not acceptable to Superintendent Martin. "Generally," said Mr. Howell, "the man I send to Mr. Martin to be examined proves satisfactory and gets the job."

Q.—How many men sent to him by you has Mr. Martin rejected in the last ten years? A.—I should guess not over twenty-five.

Mr. Zaring read the names of the People's Trust Company, where the bridge keeps the bulk of its money, and asked Mr. Howell if he knew the names. Mr. Howell said he recognized a few of them. Among the names were Charles A. Boody, son of ex-Mayor David A. Boody; Felix Campbell, Daniel P. Lewis, David A. Boody, James McMahon, William B. Davenport, Frederick A. Schroeder, and Eugene G. Blackford.

James C. Bergen of Bergen & Dykman, counsel to the Bridge Trustees, was the next witness. Mr. Bergen was questioned as to his relation to the Judges of the courts in Brooklyn. He said he was related by marriage to Supreme Court Judge Cullen and the late Judge Alexander McCue. His partner, W. N. Dykman, was a son of Supreme Court Justice Jackson O. Dykman. Formerly the witness was a partner of Judge Cullen. The latter, before going on the bench, was counsel to the Bridge Trustees.

Mr. Bergen said his firm attended to the ordinary law business of the bridge, and also received extra pay for drawing bills and attending to legislation at Albany. The witness said he had been paid extra by the Trustees for appearing recently before a Senate committee in opposition to the Bradley bill.

Q.—Did you see anything wrong in the action of the Trustees in paying counsel with the State's money to prevent their being ousted from office? A.—No, certainly not.

Q.—You expect to be paid for your services here? A.—Certainly, I do.

Q.—You see nothing wrong in it? A.—No; no more than in the State paying you for appearing here on the other side.

Q.—As a mater of fact, then, the State is compelled to pay the expenses of both sides in this investigation? A.—Indirectly, yes.

The investigation was adjourned to Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

NOT TO ISSUE NEW SECURITIES

A Report Concerning the United States Leather Company Denied.

Exceptional activity appeared in the stock market yesterday in the securities of the United States Leather Company, on a report that the company was about to issue $4,000,000 new bonds and $8,000,000 new stock. Common stock declined from 17 to 15⅞, closing at 16½, and preferred stock declined from 87½ to 85, closing at 86¾. The recovery from the low point was due to a denial by officers of the company that new securities would be issued.

The company has $10,000,000 of bonds authorized, but only about one-half have been issued. The remaining bonds were reserved for the purchase of timber lands and additional plants. The company has recently bought land in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. At a meeting of the Directors, Thursday, transfers were completed of title to certain tanning properties. This might necessitate the issue of some of the treasury securities.

Denial of new issues was thus literally true, but securities heretofore held in reserve might be put out to perfect the company's acquisitions. President Mark Hoyt intimated as much when asked about the matter yesterday. He said the company was earning more money than it was distributing, and that its business was good.

Changes in the Tax Department.

It is thought that changes will soon be made in the clerical force in the Tax Department.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union, and ex-Sheriff James O'Brien of the so-called O'Brien Democracy, yesterday met and talked with President Barker and Commissioners Sutro and Wells of the Tax Department in relation to patronage.

Mark Twain's Examination Over.

The examination of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in supplementary proceedings was finished yesterday morning at the office of his attorneys, 40 Wall Street.

The examination, which was held behind closed doors, lasted an hour. At the conclusion of the examination the lawyers refused to give any information. Mr. Clemens left the city for Elmira, N. Y., where he will perfect the plans for his proposed lecture tour around the world.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORT

But the Amount Was Small—And the Little Apprehension Caused Was Quickly Allayed.

For the first time since the bond syndicate began operations, in February, gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to Europe. The fact of a first withdrawal alone made the transaction worthy of notice, for the amount was only $100,000. Nesslage, Colgate & Co., dealers in bullion, withdrew it to complete a shipment of $250,000 this week on commercial account. The remaining $150,000 had been obtained in bullion form from smelters. It went on Wednesday. Yesterday's withdrawal will go to-day.

When it became known down town that the Treasury reserve had been touched for this purpose, comment was naturally excited. Some of it voiced suspicions that the withdrawal had been arranged by market manipulators in the bear interest. Those who took this view pointed to cables from London, sent early in the day, in which exports from the United States were mentioned as a matter of rumor there. The conclusion reached was that a scheme had beeen devised for a quick turn in the market by this means. Such a scheme could be easily worked, because at no time has there been the slightest obstacle to the exchange of greenbacks for gold at the Sub-Treasury by any one wishing gold. Such exchanges have been made, indeed, for domestic purposes, or to settle trade balances in the West Indies, without provoking the slightest comment.

Members of the syndicate, while not at all concerned over this withdrawal, seemed a little surprised that it had been made. One of them said the firm might have had bills for £1,000,000 at $4.90 by merely applying for them. This avowal completely eased the little apprehension that had been raised by the withdrawal, and before the day ended the incident had ceased to be discussed.

Nesslage, Colgate & Co. deal in bullion and sell foreign money. Mr. Colgate said he could not understand why a comparatively small transaction in the line of the firm's regular business should occasion talk. The firm needed to make the remittance and took the most ready way to do it. With exchange at $4.90, it was cheaper to buy gold than bills. He said if the syndicate would lower the price of bills he could have no incentive to send out gold, for the firm had no wish to do anything unusual or extraordinary. He had not applied to the syndicate for bills because of the price, and he had no reason to suppose, not having communicated with the syndicate, that favorable terms might have been made for him for bills. His only purpose, he said, was to conduct his business for the firm's advantage. He seemed surprised that a transaction of so little magnitude should have attracted notice.

GEN. HARRISON AT SARATOGA

He Will Visit Albany and Then Take to the Woods for the Summer.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—Gen. Harrison, who arrived here this afternoon, spent the day and evening with Mr. and Mrs. McKee very quietly. Mr. McKee said to-night that Mr. Harrison's plan had been to go Saturday to Albany, where he had business which would detain him for a few hours. He would then go direct to Dodd's Camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. McKee has, however, partially persuaded him to remain here until Monday morning. The trip to the camp is made by rail to Fulton Chain, then by stage to Old Forge, where Camp Dodd is situated. It is on the road to the Adirondack League Clubhouse on Little Moose Lake. The camp will be in charge of Guide D. F. Speny. Mrs. McKee and children will leave here Wednesday morning next for the camp, where the entire party will remain until the latter part of September. Mr. McKee states that he will be unable to accompany them.

Before leaving this city for Saratoga yesterday the ex-President said that his only reason he visited this city at this time was to pay another visit to Artist C. A. Whipple's studio. Mr. Harrison added that Mr. Whipple had posed him very much the same as did Eastman Johnson on his portrait painted for the White House, and he was very well satisfied with the work. He was particularly gratified when Mr. Whipple showed him portraits of Mrs. McKee and "Baby" McKee. "This," said the ex-President, "is the sum total of the result of my visit to this city. I am much in need of a vacation, and now I am off to the North Woods."

WARFARE ON PRISON-MADE GOODS

Great Britain Contemplates Drastic Measures to Prevent Importations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The British Government is taking great interest in the question of prison-made goods, and has instructed all her diplomatic representatives abroad to gather all information bearing on the subject possible.

Germany is said to lead all countries in the production of this class of goods, which are finding their way into English markets and are coming into competition with home manufactures, to the latter's disadvantage. As there are no distinguishing marks on these convict-made goods, it is next to impossible to segregate them upon importation from legitimate goods of standard manufacture.

The question of prison-made goods is one of the most difficult that United States Custom officers have to deal with, and it is deemed probable that many goods of this class are annually imported into this country from Germany and elsewhere. These goods, being made at a less cost for labor, are also sold cheaper, and their character being undetectable from lack of prison marks, the prejudice that naturally exists against these goods is not aroused, and they force legitimate goods to the wall. They have so crowded the English market that Great Britain is seriously considering prohibiting their importation, and for that purpose is gathering information as to the production of prison-made goods the world over, so as to act intelligently and forcibly, if the results justify drastic measures.

SAN FRANCISCO HOPES FOR A CONVENTION

Republican Leaders Favor the Project Conditionally.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—M. M. Estee's correspondence shows that the members of the National Committee of the Republican Party take a lively interest in the question of holding the next convention in San Francisco. Mr. Estee says:

"A large number of leading men, like Gen. Clarkson and Senator Carter of Montana, favor San Francisco, but say that, as times are hard, it may be assuming a grave responsibility to place the convention where it will take three weeks to go and perform the duties of delegates, and, therefore, they are afraid there will be a strong objection, but not a political one, against coming to this State. They say that this much is owed to California and the far West.

"Several members of the National Committee have written that they will be out here this Fall, and will meet our people and see what can be done. I am informed that Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut and Joseph Manley of Maine, both members of the committee, have expressed themselves very favorably toward holding the convention here. Gen. Alger would like to see the convention come here, provided the business interests of the delegates will not be impaired. Senator Elkins of West Virginia has written that it ought to come West if practicable."

B. and P. Order of Elks Incorporated.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Articles of incorporation of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America were filed in the District Court to-day by Edwin B. Hay, Joseph Y. Potts, John C. Maxwell, and Thomas J. King of the District of Columbia; Willard C. Van Derlip of Boston, Peter J. Campbell of Boston, and Joseph W. Laubs of Richmond, Va.

The objects of the association are to be benevolent, social, and altruistic; promotion and encouragement of manly friendship and kindly intercourse, and the aiding, assisting, and protection of its members and their families.

Willard C. Van Derlip, Peter J. Campbell, and Joseph W. Laubs are named as Trustees for the first year.

Corporation Counsel McDonald's Task.

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn is, by agreement of city officials, to find a plan of preventing corrosion of Brooklyn water mains by electricity from trolley wires.

FRUIT SEASON BACKWARD

The Peach Crop Expected to be a Most Satisfactory One.

LUSCIOUS PEARS FROM CALIFORNIA

Small Fruits and Berries Not Plentiful—Those That Are in the Market Selling at High Prices.

At this season people expect to see in the New-York market peaches of incomparable quality and color, luscious and delicious, but up to the present time New-Yorkers have been compelled to be content with something that is only a peach in name.

It must not be supposed, however, that the peach crop is a failure. On the contrary, it is expected to be extremely large. In Delaware and Maryland alone the crop is estimated to exceed 3,000,000 baskets. The trouble with the peaches this year is that they are from three to four weeks behind time. Consequently New-Yorkers have to eat California fruit, beautiful to look upon but insipid to the palate, or Florida "clingstones." Between these there is not much choice. Georgia peaches under ordinary conditions should be reaching this market in plentiful quantities, but as a matter of fact, not alone is the supply small, but the quality is generally poor, and at the best only fair.

Messrs. John Nix & Co., wholesale dealers in peaches and other domestic produce, Washington Street, probably handle more peaches, exclusive of those from California, than any other house in New-York. Mr. Nix yesterday talked of the peach supply to a reporter for The New-York Times. He said:

"The supply is very short. We expected that large quantities of Georgia peaches would be received every day this week, and that the supply would be plentiful. We have, however, been disappointed. The only reason I can give for the deficiency is that they have probably been having cold and rainy weather in the peach-growing districts of that State.

"The receipts of peaches to-day from the South were from ten to twelve carloads. There are probably 400 crates in a car, and they should average three pecks to the crate, so that New-Yorkers will not be altogether without peaches.

"Prices have been fairly good, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per crate.

"We look for a much better supply and superior fruits next week, at which time we should be getting Albertas. Ah! I tell you what—those are peaches, and no mistake.

"There have been a few baskets of peaches received from Maryland, but they were not good for anything, and brought only 25 to 40 cents a basket."

At the office of the E. L. Goodsell Company, Park Place, a firm that makes a specialty of California fruit, Mr. Goodsell said:

"The principal thing in the market during the week has been California peaches. They have been coming in in very fair quantities, and the prices realized have been very satisfactory to the trade, ranging from $1.25 to $1.65 per crate.

"We have been receiving some very fine plums, principally the variety known as the Washington. They have sold as high as $3.35 per box. Tragedy prunes, which, after all, are plums, have been reaching this market in large quantities. They have commanded from $1.75 to $3.50 per box. A week or two ago they brought as high as $6.45 a box.

"We are just commencing to receive our first consignment of Bartlett pears from California. These are considered to be superior to any Bartlett pear in this country. They are extremely large, and not only beautiful but luscious, and of exquisite flavor. Now, you take a California peach; it is beautiful but almost tasteless. The California Bartlett pear is not only pleasing to the eye, but is of most exquisite flavor—in fact, it is simply delicious. We are getting good prices for them—from $3.25 to $3.50 a box.

"California oranges are coming in in small lots, and the prices range according to the size of the fruit. For a fairly good orange the price is $2 per box.

"Apricots are reaching the market in only small quantities and realize about $1.25 a crate. By this time next week we should be receiving nectarines, of which, I understand, the California crop is excellent."

It must not be supposed from these interviews that there is any lack of good fruit at reasonable prices in this city. Peaches, it is true, are poor in quality, and are hardly fit for any other use than that of the pastry cook. They can be purchased at 10 cents a quart.

Currants of all kinds—red, white, and black—are extremely plentiful, of excellent quality, and ten-pound baskets can be purchased for 60 cents.

Blackberries are good and bring 12 cents a quart. Raspberries also are excellent in quality, and four quarts can be purchased for 25 cents in the market. Prime raspberries do not exceed 7 cents a quart. Gooseberries are decidedly more palatable than they have been. They are worth 75 cents a basket, or 10 cents a quart. Huckleberries are somewhat scarce, and are sold for 15 cents a quart.

The supply of pineapples is limited, and the price ranges from 10 to 25 cents each. Strawberries have practically disappeared from the market, and before another week has passed, cherries will be difficult to discover on sale.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES FOR CONSULS

An Important Reform to be Inaugurated by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The idea of placing the Consular Service of the United States under civil service rules, which has been agitated since the recent competitive examination for the position of Consular Clerk, sanctioned by Secretary Olney, is likely to bear fruit in the preparation and introduction of a bill at the assembling of Congress increasing the number of Consular clerks to about twenty-five.

This step will be merely preliminary, but it may practically place Consular officers on a civil service basis without the necessity for further legislation. Consular clerks will hereafter, at least under the present Administration, be appointed through competitive examination. It is proposed that, if the number be increased from the present number of twelve to twenty-five, the young men receiving appointments through this means shall be promoted to the smaller Consulates as vacancies occur, and, if the President be willing, shall be promoted through the various grades. As the tenure of Consular clerks is for life or during good behavior, and they cannot be removed except by authority of Congress, it is thought likely that they will remain undisturbed in the position of Consul if promoted in the mutability of political administration.

The plan has not yet matured, but its essential features are as given.

Refused to Show the Books.

At the hearing yesterday before the Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of the Long Island Traction Company, Receiver Horace J. Morse of the Traction Company refused to show the books of the company unless he was ordered to do so by Justice Goff of the United States court, who had appointed him receiver. His objection was on the ground that the production of the books would help the P. H. Flynn syndicate in its suit.

Col. Timothy S. Williams,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear Leaders Still Active, but with Limited Success.

GRANGER STOCKS SCORE ADVANCES

Still Talking About Frost Damage, Although the Tales of Injury Are Not Confirmed—A Small Shipment of Gold.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Many traders who sold stocks yesterday took them back to-day, but the bear leaders continued to be aggressive, although they did more talking than actual selling. The old trick of "washing" was resorted to by the bears, in Distillers particularly, but their success in that stock is measured by a net decline of ⅛. The report of the experts employed by the Reorganization Committee was submitted to-day, and, although it was not made public officially, enough has been ascertained about it to foreshadow its contents. It will show that the new company can distil at a manufacturing cost of 1½ to 1⅝ cents per gallon less than it has cost the company during the last two years. This means a net saving of at least $500,000 for the coming year, or sufficient to pay all interest charges and the full dividend on the preferred stock.

The decline of 1⅝ points in Sugar was attributed to inside manipulation. Leather stocks were distinctly weak, and, notwithstanding a late rally, the common lost about a point and the preferred 1¾. A rumor that a further issue of stock and bonds was contemplated brought out a statement that the story was "absolutely false," but the denial was qualified later in the day. The company has several millions of stocks and bonds in its treasury, and there is consequently no occasion for any "further issue"—in the sense of a new issue. Chicago Gas, after early weakness, rallied from 51½ to 56⅝, and closed at 56⅜, a net gain of 1½ points. Some one is apparently willing to buy the stock in large amounts around these figures. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong all day and closed at a net gain of ¾. The new coal combination in the South, the details of which were given in The Times to-day, will benefit the company. In view of this, and of the buoyancy of the iron trade, insiders predict much higher figures for the stock.

The stories of frost damage in the West were not so pronounced to-day, although they were still heard. The Grangers were under less pressure, and although they were less active, they closed higher than yesterday. The coal stocks were dull. Reading was fairly active, and at the close 2 higher. New-England sold down to 47, but closed at 49½, a net loss of 2 points. The question as to the value of the minority stock is still interesting the Street. It is admitted that the control of the property has passed into Mr. Morgan's hands, and it is not thought that he is greatly concerned about the minority. Nothing definite as to the final disposition of the property has been announced. The low-priced specialties were dull and firm.

The possibility of gold exports was revived in the late afternoon by the announcement that a bullion firm would ship $150,000 to London to-morrow. The transaction of itself is really of no importance, and will be made in spite of the fact that there is an ample supply of bills of exchange. The firm announced that the gold was going to make their account good in London, and explained that, as bullion dealers, they were able to make the shipment at less cost than others. Leading bankers argued that in view of the supply of bills the shipment was unwarranted, and it was intimated in more than one quarter that it was made at this time for its possible speculative effect.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet, with conditions unchanged. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper did not increase in supply, but the demand was good. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3¾@4¾ per cent. for five months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,980,670, and the balances were $7,467,156. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $551,776.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 15/16@9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅜@$4.89 for 60-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,223,961
Imports for the same period	21,492,697
Net exports	$11,731,264
Net exports to date, 1894	60,298,250
Net exports to date, 1893	61,575,187
Net exports to date, 1892	38,431,862

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	1½
Laclede Gas	1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾
Twin City R. T.	1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refinery	1¾
Consolidated Gas	1
Illinois Steel	⅜
New-York & New-England	2
United States Leather	⅝
United States Leather pf	1¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were a trifle more active, but prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Long Island cn. 5s	1½
Savannah & Western 1st t. r.	1¼
United States Cordage 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas, Chicago, 1st	1
O. S. L. & U. N. cn. t. r.	2¼
St. J. & Grand Island 1st	¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1st, Birm.	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	112	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
4s, c., 1925	124	124½
5s., r., 1904	116⅝	117
5s, c., 1904	116¾	117
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 69½; $2,300 do. small, at 88⅝; $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 92⅝; $21,000 Arkansas 7s, Little Rock, Pine Bluffs, and New Orleans Railroad issue, at 84@90, and $10,000 Georgia 6s at 116.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73¾	74¾	110
American Express	113	113	113	113	113	115	7
*American Sugar Refining	110	110⅝	107¼	108⅛	108	108⅜	79,250
*American Sugar Refining pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	100	695
American Tobacco	112	112	111	111⅞	111⅞	112	10,135
Atch., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¾	463
Baltimore & Ohio	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¼	63½	100
Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53½	54	100
Canadian Pacific	57¼	60	57¼	59	57	59½	400
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	18½	19¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅞	1,430
Chicago Gas	55¼	56⅝	54½	56½	56½	56⅝	89,135
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99¼	100½	1
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99	98¾	99	99	99½	2,792
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145¼	145½	145	145	144	147	35
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅞	86¼	85¼	86	85⅞	86⅜	6,325
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅜	45¾	45¼	45⅜	45⅜	46	153
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68⅝	69	68½	68⅝	68¾	68¾	7,045
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	121½	122½	450
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	72	72	71⅞	72	71¾	72	1,700
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39	38⅞	39	38⅜	39¼	350
Consolidated Gas Company	142½	142½	142½	142½	142¼	144	200
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130¼	130¼	131½	33
Del., Lackawanna & Western	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	163	163½	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅞	21½	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	15,045
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	6½	7	420
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	101	100
General Electric	36¼	36⅞	36⅜	36½	36	36¾	1,685
Illinois Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98¼	99⅛	200
Illinois Steel Co	74	74	72	72	72	74½	200
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10½	11	100
Laclede Gas	24½	26¼	24⅜	25½	25	25¼	3,000
Lake Erie & Western	25½	26¼	25¼	25¾	25½	26	2,185
Lake Erie & Western pf	84½	85	84	85	84	84¾	58
Lake Shore	147	147½	147	147½	147	148	655
*Long Island Traction	10	10	9¾	9¾	9½	10	3,447
Louisville & Nashville	59⅜	59⅜	59	59⅜	59¼	59⅝	2,030
Louisville, New-Alb. & Chi.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9¼	10
Manhattan Consolidated	110½	111¾	110½	111¾	111¾	112	980
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100¾	101	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21	21	21	21	20	21½	30
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	48	200
Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	62½	62½	62	64½	100
Missouri Pacific	32⅞	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¾	1,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅝	1,700
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	100
*National Lead Co	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	34	34½	720
*National Lead Co. pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	76
New-Jersey Central	102½	102½	101¾	102	102	102¼	525
New-York Central	101	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	101½	3578
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	50	50	47	49½	49¼	50	2,500
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	28¼	28¼	28	28	28	28¾	330
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3¾	100
North American	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝	5¾	165
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	1,838
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	18	17¾	18	18	18½	45
Oregon Improvement	12	12	12	12	11¾	12½	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	8	100
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	29	29½	125
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	500
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18¼	18½	22,305
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	20	530
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¾	52¾	140
Pullman Palace Car Co.	174	174	173	173	172	175	27
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	17½	17¾	670
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90½	90½	90½	90½		91	195
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40¼	453
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24½	24¼	24½	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	1,838
Southern Railway pf	42¾	43	42⅝	43	43	43	3,539
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¾	37¾	36½	37¼	37½	37⅝	3,400
Texas Pacific	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13½	700
Twin City R. T.	20	20	20	20	20	28½	225
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅜	100
United States Cordage	1	1	1	1	1	2	510
United States Cordage pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	1638
United States Cordage gtd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	222
United States Express	43	43	42	42⅜	41	43	140
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40	40	40	40½	350
*United States Leather	17	17	15⅞	16½	16⅜	16¾	8,255
*United States Leather pf	87½	87¾	84½	86¾	86⅜	86⅝	14,755
Wabash pf	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	750
Western Union Telegraph	91⅜	91⅜	90⅞	91⅜	91	91⅜	2,067
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅞	17⅜	4,615
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½	54	20
Total sales							258,402

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Akron & C June 1st	Dul, So S & At 5s	Savannah & West 1st
2,000 102	5,000 97	Trust Co Certfs
Am Cot Oil Co 5s	Ga Pacific 1st 5-6s	20,000 60½
1,000 113½	5,000 112½	7,000 61
Atch, Top & S F 4s	H & Tex Cen Deb 6s	10,000 60½
Trust Receipts	3,000 90	5,000 61
15,000 76⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	20,000 61¾
2,000 76¼	2,000 71½	10,000 62
2,000 76¼	5,000 71⅞	10,000 62⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d	Illinois Central 3½s	18,000 63
3-4s, Class A	1,000 101½	South Pac of Cal 5s
Trust Receipts	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	Consolidated
1st Instlmt Pd	4,000 91¼	5,000 92½
20,000 29⅝	4,000 91⅝	7,000 93
11,000 29⅞	Kan City & Pac 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 29⅝	1,000 76¼	5,000sGF 87⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Kan Pac 1st Con	20,000 98
1,000 106	Trust Co Certfs	6,000 98⅛
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	6,000 72½	12,000 98
2,000 107¾	Knoxville & Ohio 1st	30,000s3 98
4,000 107¾	2,000 115	55,000 98
Buf, R & P G M 5s	Laclede Gas L Co	1,000s6F 98
1,000 98	of St L 1st 5s	1,000 98⅛
Bur, C R & N 1st	3,000 96	4,000 98¼
1,000 106⅝	5,000 96½	25,000 98½
Collateral Trust 5s	L, S & M So 2d Coup	Tenn, C, I & R 6s
2,000 97⅞	6,000 123	Birm Div 1st
Canada So 1st Gtd	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	4,000 94
1,000 110½	2,000 110½	Texas & Pac 1st 6s
Cent N J G M 5s	Long Island Con 5s	7,000 93¾
10,000 115⅜	4,000 122	4,000 93
Ches & O R & A Div	Long Island G M 4s	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1st Con 4s	5,000 100	25,000 30⅜
8,000 96¼	Louisv, Ev & St L	10,000 30⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	Con 1st 5s	20,000 30⅝
7,000 112	6,000 40	10,000 30⅞
15,000 111⅞	Louisville & Nash.	5,000 30¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s	Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	Union P 1st, 1896
1,000 83⅛	11,000 80	2,000 106¾
5,000 83	Unified Gold 4s	Union P 1st, 1897
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	7,000 83	10,000 107
20,000 106⅛	L, N A & Chi Con	Union P 1st, 1898
500 106	2,000 100	19,000 106⅜
Chi, Bur. & Quincy	Mexican Int 1st 4s	5,000 107⅛
Nebraska Ext 4s	10,000 74¾	Union P 1st, 1899
1,000 92	Midland of N J 1st	3,000 107⅝
Chi, B & Q 5s, S F	1,000 116¾	Union P Ext S Fd 8s
4,000 108	Mil & St Paul 1st	5,000 96
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	Chi & P W 5s	Union Pac Gold 6s
2,000 100	2,000 113½	Col Trust Notes
Chicago & Erie 1st	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000 88¾
2,000 98	15,000 87½	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
Chi June & Union	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000 40
Stock Yds Col 5s	3,000 62	U S Cord Co 1st
3,000 108	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	6,000 37
Chi & Northwestern	4,000 91⅜	10,000 37¾
30 Year Deb 5s	6,000 91⅞	Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 109½	M, K & T of Tex 5s	12,000 107¼
25 Year Deb 5s	1,000 87⅜	2,000 107
Registered	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Wabash 2d Mtg 5s
2,000 105	4,000 94	10,900 76½
S F Deb 5s, 1,555	Mobile & O G M 4s	West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000s15F 110	5,000 87⅜	2,000 105⅞
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000 65	5,000 105¼
25,000 104	5,000 68¾	West N Y & P 4s
Colorado Midland 4s	3,000 78½	10,000 87⅜
2,000 26	10,000 67¾	W N Y & Penn Inc
Col, H V & Tol 5s	6,000 68	1,000 78⅜
5,000 93¾	N Y Chi & St L 4s	W N Y & Penn 1st
Col & Ninth Av 1st	10,000 106	3,000 108¼
10,000 110⅜	N Y Elevated 1st	W U Col Trust 5s
20,000 110½	1,000 107	1,000 110
2,000 110⅜	N Y Lake Erie & W	15,000 110¾
Consumers Gas Co	New 2d Con	Wheel & L E 1st
of Chi 1st 5s	1,000 69	Wheeling Div
5,000 82	N Y N H & H 4s	2,000 92¼
Edison El Ill Co	Con Deb Certfs	Wiscon Cen Co 1st
of N Y Con 5s	5,000 144⅜	Trust Receipts
3,000 103½	N Y, Ontario & W	10,000 55½
2,000 103⅝	Refunding 4s	10,000 55¾
Gen Elec Deb 5s	31,000 93¼	
3,000 90	North Pac 1st Coup	
2,000 90¼	5,000 116⅞	
Total sales		$1,276,500
	North Pac 2d Coup	
	38,000 101	
	North Pac Con 5s	
	7,000 41½	
	3,000 41¾	
	Trust Co Certfs	
	10,000 41	
	North P Termi 1st	
	5,000 103⅜	
	Oregon Imp 1st	
	2,000 97½	
	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	
	5,000 55⅞	
	18,000 51	
	1,000 51½	
	Oregon R & N 5s	
	Trust Receipts	
	3,000 95	
	Ore Short Line 6s	
	1,000 97½	
	Trust Receipts	
	5,000 97½	
	Ore S L & U N Con	
	Trust Receipts	
	2,000 45	
	10,000 44¾	
	Pac of Mo 2d, Ex.	
	1,000 105½	
	Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	
	1,000 113	
	Philadelphia & Read	
	10,000 20⅝	
	3d Pf Inc	
	10,000 15½	
	5,000 15⅜	
	10,000 15½	
	2,000 15	
	Phil & Read Gen 4s	
	20,000 78	
	Trust Receipts	
	10,000 69⅝	
	Pitts & West 1st	
	2,000 83½	
	Rich & Danville 6s	
	7,000 120	
	Rich & Dan Deb 5s	
	Stamped	
	5,000 98½	
	Rio Grande W 1st	
	10,000 77¼	
	Rome, W & O Con	
	2,000 119	
	St Jo & Grand I 1st	
	1,000 61	
	Trust Co Certfs	
	2,000 62½	
	St L & Iron Mt	
	1st Ext 5s	
	1,000 103½	
	St L & Iron Mountain	
	Ark Br Ext 5s	
	2,000 103½	
	St L & Iron Mt 5s	
	2,000 82¾	
	St L S W 1st	
	1,000 81½	
	15,000 81½	
	5,000 81½	
	St L S W 2d Inc	
	7,000 40½	
	3,000 40	
	10,000s3 40	
	2,000 40¾	
	St Paul, M & M 1st	
	Mont Ext 4s	
	1,000 94½	
	9,000 95	
	San An & Ar P 4s	
	4,000 65½	
	St L & San Fran 2d	
	Class C	
	3,000 116½	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & T. H.	63	64
American Coal	9½	..
American Cotton Oil	26	26¾
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	94½	97
American Tobacco pf	113	115
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅞
Bay State Gas, new	8½	9
*Bay State Gas	18	22
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	105
Brunswick Co	2¼	3
Buffalo R. & P.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	58
Bur., C. R. & N.	43½	..
Cedar F. & M.	7	10
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	56
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	92	95
Col. & H. Coal	5½	6½
C., H. V. & T.	24⅝	25½
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..
Denver & Rio Grande	15	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	48½
D. M. & Ft. D.	9¼	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45½	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	..	14½
Erie, Tel. & Tel.	57	57⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	16
Flint & P. M. pf	40	44
Great Northern pf	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅜	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	23	..
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17½	18¼
Iowa Central pf	33½	35
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf	80	85
Long Island	86	88
L., N. A. & C. pf	25½	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	1½
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	7

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	110	110¾	107⅜	108	35,870
Am. Tobacco	112⅜	112⅜	111	111	300
A., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10¾	60
Ark. City Im.	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	500
Cent. of N. J.	102⅝	102¾	101⅝	101⅝	50
C. & N. W.	98¾	99	98¾	98⅞	180
Chicago Gas	55⅝	56⅝	54½	56½	8,940
C., R. I. & P.	72⅜	72¾	71¾	72⅜	610
C., B. & Q.	85⅞	86¼	85¼	86⅛	3,510
C., M. & St. P.	68⅜	69	68½	68¾	5,950
C., H. V. & T.	25	25	25	25	10
Manhattan	111¼	111¾	111½	111½	10
Mo. Pacific	33	33	32¾	32¾	140
Nat. L. of U.	20½	20½	20½	20½	30
New-England	50	50	47	49½	130
P. & R.	18	18¾	18	18¾	6,810
Pac. Mail	29¾	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	20
Pullman Car	176	176	176	176	10
Southern	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	30
Southern pf	42	43	42	43	10
Tenn. C. & I.	36⅞	37¾	36⅜	37½	470
U. S. Cordage	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	40

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	70
Dist. & C. F.	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	3,810
Gen. Elec.	36	36½	36	36½	250
Laclede Gas.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	500
L. & N.	59⅜	59¾	59	59¾	1,090
U.S. Leather	16	16	16	16	170
U. S. Leather pf	85	86¼	85	86¼	40
Wabash pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	10
West. Union.	91	91⅞	91	91⅝	320
Total sales					69,800

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F.					
2d A	20½	20½	20½	20½	$12,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	100	100	100	100	4,000
Lac. Gas 1st.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1,000
Or. Imp. 5s	51	51	51	51	5,000
Total sales					$32,000
St. P., M. & M.					
Mont. 4s	95	95	95	95	$2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	5,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atlantic	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	50
Bos. & Mon.	75.25	75.25	75.25	75.25	300
Butte	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	200
Com. Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Lacrosse	.11	.11	.11	.11	300
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Total sales					1,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67⅝	68¾	67⅜	68¼	1,378,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	44	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	33	55
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	101¾	102
‡Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193*	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	75	..
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	48	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	180
Brooklyn Traction	18	19
Brooklyn Traction pf	65	67
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	86	87½
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
‡Central & South Amer. Tel. scrip	115	124
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	158	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	1020	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅛	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	89	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	29

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET N.Y.

Financial.

The Monetary Trust,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT,
PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

This new financial institution has been established under authorization from the State of New-York upon principles not heretofore incorporated into any monetary institution. It is designed to aid investors in the profitable use of money. It cannot legally acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account. It is the only incorporated institution in New-York legally restricted to a disinterested position towards all investments. Banks or private individuals will be advised concerning safe investments without cost except simple commission if transactions are consummated, and all transactions in securities listed on the New-York Stock Exchange will be executed upon that Exchange by Messrs. Carley & Co., members thereof. Those investors who undertake to obtain more than simple interest will be aided in acquiring bonds or stocks which the officers of this institution believe most nearly combine safety with promise of radical improvement. Those who venture to use money in this manner will find this institution the best medium which modern finance has yet developed, though which a given sum can be thoughtfully placed at risk. Small investors (of Savings Bank class) carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
LEON T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President.
ROBERT MURRELL JARVIS, Treasurer.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

CARLEY & CO.,
50 BROADWAY.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
Specialists
IN
Speculative Investments.
Bonds and Stocks (including fractional lots.)

The Monetary Trust.

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Speculative Investment.
Permanent Investment.

New-York Stock Exchange securities bought and sold exactly on that Exchange, and therefore subject to its regulations; officers of this corporation are members of the New-York Stock Exchange firm of Carley & Co.

THE MONETARY TRUST has been established under authorization from the State of New-York upon principles not heretofore incorporated into a financial institution. Under its legal constitution, it cannot acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account. Even as trustee, its transactions must avoid securities founded upon new enterprises. It is the only incorporated institution held by its legal construction in a position of disinterested neutrality toward all investments. Banks or private individuals will be advised from such standpoint at no cost except simple commission, if transactions are consummated. Courageous investors, who choose increased risk in the hope of larger realization, may be aided in acquiring bonds or stocks which the officers of this institution believe most nearly combine safety with promise of radical improvement in value. Those who engage in speculative ventures will find this institution the best medium yet devised through which a given sum can be thoughtfully placed at risk. Small investors (of Savings Bank class) carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
LEON T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President.
ROBERT MURRELL JARVIS, Treasurer.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST,

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

$2,500,000
Essex County (New-Jersey) Park Bonds.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Essex, New-Jersey, proposes to issue bonds to the aggregate amount of $2,500,000, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter XCI. of the Acts of 1895, which act has been approved by a vote of the people of said county, for the purpose of establishing a system of Parks and Parkways for said county.

These bonds will be dated **August 1, 1895,** payable as follows:

$500,000, August 1, 1915.
$500,000, August 1, 1920.
$500,000, August 1, 1925.
$500,000, August 1, 1930.
$500,000, August 1, 1935.

They will be of the denomination of $1,000 each; will bear interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths (3 65-100) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; will be coupon bonds, with the option to the holders to have them registered or exchanged to registered bonds; will be executed by the county officers, and the whole issue duly countersigned; principal and interest payable in gold coin.

The proceeds will be required for use by the Park Commission from time to time during a period of not less than two nor more than three years. At least $750,000 will be required during the present year.

The County of Essex has a population of 300,000, and an assessed valuation of $178,165,000. Its present total indebtedness is $766,859, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation.

The act under which the bonds are issued requires the annual levy of a county tax sufficient to meet interest and principal when due. A county tax for any purpose is entitled to priority in payment over local taxes for municipal purposes.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Finance Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, at a meeting to be held by said committee, at the Freeholders' room in the Court House, at Newark, N. J., on **Tuesday, July 30, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M., which meeting will remain open until 3:30 P. M. Proposals should be

1. For the whole of said bonds to be issued at once.
2. For $1,000,000 to be now issued.
3. For the whole amount to be issued in installments of not less than $500,000 during a period not exceeding three years.
4. For any part of said bonds.

The purchaser to pay the interest accrued on said bonds to the time of delivery.

Under the statute, no bids can be received at any other time or place.

The Finance Committee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, if in its judgment the interest of the county requires such action.

By order of the Finance Committee,

D. H. JOHNSON, Chairman.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, July 12th, 1895.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the securities of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY, have extended the time for the deposit of securities to and including **July 26th, 1895,** under the plan of reorganization:

1. The plan proposed was arrived at after a careful examination of the property and business of the Cordage Company by disinterested persons familiar with the business and competent to judge.

2. The total of fixed charges proposed by the plan is the limit which the reorganized company should assume, and all that a consideration for the interests of bondholders and stockholders alike will warrant.

3. New capital, as proposed in the present plan, is absolutely necessary, and at an early day.

4. An underwriting in full has been obtained; no other plan is proposed, and no other underwriting exists; and an abandonment of the plan, with a subsequent closing of the going business of the Company, would be simply disastrous.

Deposits to be made with the **Manhattan Trust Company of New-York** as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, without assessment.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after **JULY 26TH, 1895,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Esq., Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy loss. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Natl. Bk. Commerce.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank.
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A BLOCK OF GOOD SMALL HOUSES AT Rosebank, Staten Island, would net the investor from 10 to 15 per cent. The demand for such houses there is very great, because the place is so accessible—only 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York—the fare 10 cents, commutation 6½ cents, and the location so good; 397 houses have been built within four years; there are no finer lots for such houses on the island than those which the trustee for the creditors of Erastus Wiman is forced to sell at auction, to prevent foreclosure, on MONDAY, July 15, at 1:30 P. M., at the station at Rosebank.

DAVID BENNETT KING,
Trustee, 44 Pine St., New-York.
D. T. CORNELL, Auctioneer, Stapleton, S. I.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
Central Railroad and Banking Co.
OF GEORGIA.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the Plan of Reorganization operative according to its terms.

Under agreement reached between Messrs. Thomas & Ryan, intending purchasers, and the Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee, the Plan of Reorganization has been modified, in accordance with its terms, as to the allotment, classes, and amounts of securities to Savannah & Western Bondholders.

It has also been amended in the allotment of securities to the Savannah & Atlantic Bondholders.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization as modified can be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Company, or office of Messrs. Thomas & Ryan, Mutual Life Building, and the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

All holders of stock and securities covered by the Plan (except Savannah & Western Bonds, which should be deposited with the Borg Committee) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia, on or before July 25th, 1895, in order to entitle them to any participation in said Plan. The purchasers reserve the right to exclude or impose terms upon any securities tendered after such date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Depository.

By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
July 12, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 17, 1895,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

30 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
100 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brklyn.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich. R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Receipts.)
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
12 shs. Central National Bank.
15 shs. 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
100 shs. The Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. of White Plains, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Feb., 1895, Coups.
$15,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1926.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 29th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
813 DREXEL BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., tothe dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Toledo, Ohio, July 11, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred stock of this Company, payable Thursday, July 25th, at the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Transfer books close July 15th, and reopen July 26th. L. D. KELLEY, Treas.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine St. GEORGE JEREMIAH.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. COR. 6TH AV. AND 16TH ST.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable July 15, 1895. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1895, will draw interest from July 1, 1895. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

BEAUTIFUL WHITE MARECHAL NIEL ROSE

Its Simultaneous Appearance in Europe and This Country.

From Vick's Magazine.

Frank Deegan writes us from Kostritz, Thuringia, under date of May 23 last, saying:

"Who does not remember what a great enthusiasm was aroused in the midst of the 'sixties' by the appearance of the singularly beautiful Marechal Niel rose, which is to-day still the queen of all yellow roses among the growers and lovers of that flower? The whole world was excited to admiration by its beauty and grace. After admiring it for years, there arose the very natural wish for a white Niel, and how all lovers of flowers will rejoice to know that, after thirty years, their wish is destined to meet fulfillment in the near future.

"Under my care in the cultivation of a large collection of roses, there has developed a white Niel, which, as did the yellow one, is certain to arouse much enthusiasm.

"This beautiful white Niel rose possesses a wonderfully delicate white color, with a centre at first of a fine yellow of a white, and afterward during full bloom of a light cream color, with long, beautifully formed buds, that remind one of the Niphetos.

"It will, therefore, by its remarkable beauty of color and elegance of form, surpass all others, and in its triumphal march through the world will be given a place in the garden of every friend of roses."

Almost with the same mail that brought this letter from Mr. Deegan came one from a lady in the State of Washington, describing another sport from the Marechal Niel, but which is apparently so like its European relation that a difference cannot be discovered from the two descriptions. Is it possible, now that the sports have commenced to appear, that there will be yet others? The lady's statement is:

"I have growing in my garden a new climbing rose, a sport of the Marechal Niel. I rooted it from a slip two years ago this Spring; it has the fragrance of a Marechal Niel, the same outside petals, and is very double when in full bloom. Its buds are just the shape of a Marechal Niel bud, very large and perfect. Color of rose, creamy white, shaded into a salmon buff. The foliage is the same as the Marechal Niel."

A Bad Combination.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

It looks a bit queer to see so conservative a business body as the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce invite the boy orator of Nebraska, the Hon. W. J. Bryan, to exploit his free silver views before an audience. Free coinage and safe business methods hardly trot together.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Erie Railway Asks for More Time to Alter Its Cars.

GRAB IRONS REQUIRED BY LAW

A Hearing Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington

—The Erie Wants Another Year

—General Railway News.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day granted a hearing to representatives of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, who ask for an extension of time in placing grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of their cars for greater security to employes in coupling and uncoupling cars, which was required by an act of Congress which took effect July 1, 1895.

Samuel T. Conklin, for the receivers of the road, addressed the Commissioners. He said that when the act was passed the employes of the road were directed to commence plans to comply with it. In August, 1893, drawings were sent to all the repair shops bearing upon the character of grab irons to be placed upon the cars and additional instructions were issued in December, 1893, in regard to the placing of them on flat and gondola cars. In February, 1894, 7,000 cars of the road were equipped with them, and the work continued as rapidly as was consistent with the condition of the road in the depressed condition of the country. Mr. Conklin said that now 60 per cent. of the entire system was furnished with grab irons. He pointed out the difficulties in placing grab irons on the cars where they were stopped along the roads when in a loaded condition. Mr. Conklin asked that an extension of one year be granted the road to enable it to complete the work and to allow connecting lines to finish it, which was now progressing well.

Mr. Cloud, Secretary of the Master Car Builders' Association, was heard. His association, he said, comprised all the trunk lines in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, which owned about 1,150,000 freight cars. He stated that the association was not yet able to decide on the location and other details as to placing grab holds on all classes of cars, but had long sought to make cars as safe as possible and get couplings the same height. He detailed the practical difficulties which had been found in the effort to carry the law into effect.

It is understood that the commission will grant a reasonable extension and make it apply to all roads. The use of the automatic brake and car coupler on all freight cars engaged in inter-State commerce will be enforced Jan. 1, 1898.

ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.

Nearly All of the Securities Now Deposited with the Committee.

The deposits of securities under the Atchison reorganization plan up to yesterday aggregated $209,472,500, out of a total issue of $213,511,883 bonds, and 984,904 shares of stock out of a total issue of 1,020,000 shares. Following is a detailed statement of the various classes of bonds deposited and their sources:

General mortgage 4ours, total issue, $129,320,776.

From New-York	$26,488,000
From Boston	30,137,000
From London	38,750,000
From Amsterdam	31,150,500
Total	$126,531,500

Second mortgage A's, total issue, $77,607,500. Income bonds, issue Oct. 15, 1889, $1,253,607.20.

From New-York	$12,184,500
From Boston	18,114,000
From London	38,420,000
From Amsterdam	9,256,000
Total	$77,975,000

Second mortgage B's, total issue, $5,000,000.

From New-York	$98,500
From Boston	285,088
From London	4,050,030
From Amsterdam	643,000
Total	$4,966,000

Stock, total issue, 1,020,000 shares.

From New-York	372,105
From Boston	285,088
From London	277,500
From Amsterdam	50,211
Total shares	984,904

These deposits show that the Atchison security holders are practically unanimous in their approval of the reorganization plan.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SITUATION.

Mr. Morgan Owns a Majority of the Stock and His Plans Are Unknown.

The New-York and New-England Railroad situation may be summed up as follows: During the early part of this year, J. Pierpont Morgan bought a controlling interest in the stock, and retired it from the market. After the new company is formed Mr Morgan may put some trusted lieutenant at its head to operate it, or he may sell the control to the New-Haven and Hartford, or to the Boston and Albany. Nobody but Mr. Morgan knows what he will do with the property. Perhaps he does not know himself as yet.

Other persons own large blocks of the New-England stock, but there appears to be no disposition on the part of Mr. Morgan to treat with them. They will simply remain minority stockholders.

Henry W. Cannon, of the New-England Reorganization Committee, said yesterday: "A new company will be formed under the laws of Connecticut or Massachusetts, the terms of its charter conforming to the laws of all the States in which the road is operated. The receivers will then close their receivership and turn the property over to the properly qualified officers of the new company. The work of adjusting and closing the accounts of the company is now under way, and the work of merging the old company into the new is going on as rapidly as circumstances will permit."

Taxes on Traction Property.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The increase in the taxable valuations of the Consolidated Traction Company, Newark and South Orange, and Rapid Transit Street Railway Companies, and the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, is $770,000. The separate assessments have been fixed as follows: Consolidated Traction Company, $1,700,000, an increase of $200,000; Newark and South Orange Railway Company, $600,000, an increase of $200,000; New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, $200,000, an increase of $70,000.

The Rapid Transit Railway Company has been assessed at $300,000, whereas last year the company was not assessed at all. The latter company's plant is operated under lease by the Consolidated Traction Company, and the taxes thereon will have to be borne by the latter corporation. This means that the company's valuation has virtually been increased $500,000.

To Mend the Coal Situation.

The reports that important efforts are being made to settle the differences between the coal-carrying railroads continue in circulation. There is a strong undercurrent of belief here that the coal Presidents are earnestly endeavoring to agree upon a harmonious policy for the current year. Favorable developments are expected soon. The plan of agreement, said to have been suggested by President Samuel Sloan of the Lackawanna, has not yet come formally before the Board of Presidents, and some of the Presidents say that they have not yet seen any such plan. Mr. Sloan was not in this city yesterday.

De Haven to Become an Editor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 12.—George De Haven, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan, and Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railways, has resigned his position, to take effect as once. He will desert the railway business, and after Monday next will be managing editor of The Chicago Mail. Mr. De Haven, who was connected several years with the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Road, is well known to railroad men all over the country. He has been a resident of this city five years. He has hosts of friends, who will regret his departure.

Long Island Traction Stock.

Holders of 134,000 shares of the stock of the Long Island Traction Company have deposited their shares with the Central Trust Company under the terms of the proposed reorganization. One-half of the ten-dollar assessment on each share is also deposited, making $670,000 in cash now in the trust company's hands.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton, and the Cincinnati, Dayton and Michigan Railroad Companies were consolidated by agreement filed with Secretary of State Taylor, in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The new company will be known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company. Its capital is $16,000,000 and M. D. Woodford of Cincinnati is the President.

—A dispatch from Chicago says: "As a result of the recent action of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in putting in what is practically a one-fare rate for the round trip to New-York, there is a chance that Texas rates may become demoralized."

—The official report on North Carolina's increase in railway mileage during the last twelve months shows it to have been forty-two miles. Another road, twenty-two miles long, between Hendersonville and Brevard, will be completed in twenty days.

—George Whaley, formerly an officer of an important railroad company in France, was yesterday elected Vice President and General Manager of the Panama Railroad. He will probably enter at once upon the discharge of his new duties.

—A cablegram from London yesterday said: "Speyer & Co. of this city announced that the $5,000,000 3½ per cent. loan of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company brought out in London to-day was heavily oversubscribed."

—Stephen Little, the expert accountant and Auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, will sail for Europe on the steamship Lucania to-day. Mr. Little will devote about six weeks to rest and recreation.

—W. J. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has been appointed to fill the place left vacant by the death of General Passenger Agent Gray.

—M. McNally, Assistant Master Mechanic of the Manhattan Railway, has been appointed Master Mechanic, vice T. W. Peeples, resigned.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is in New-York.

—The work of constructing the East Coast Line in Florida has begun at Palm Beach.

—E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION PHOTOGRAPHED

Copy of the Original Document for the Atlanta Exposition.

From The Washington Post.

The Constitution of the United States—the original pen-written Constitution, be it remembered—has been dropped from its place of concealment in the State Department to be photographed. It has been decided to send a fac simile of it to the Atlanta Exposition. Of course, the Atlanta people would rather have had the original document, but this could not be entertained.

The Constitution is kept in a steel safe in the library of the State Department. The safe, quite a pretty affair in gray and gold, is massive and strong. A combination lock protects its priceless contents, and the combination is carefully kept by one or two officials. There are in the State Department two copies of the Declaration of Independence—one the official and engrossed document, and the other the original draft in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, with all the erasures and alterations that were made before the language was finally agreed upon. Of the Constitution there is only one copy—the final engrossment, with the signatures duly attached. As thus preserved it consists of four large sheets of parchment, each 22 by 28 inches, with the words written out in the old-fashioned chirography of a century ago, and the curious capitalization of letters then in vogue. The first three words, "We, the people," are engrossed in very large black letters, so that they stand out in bold relief. On the last page are the signatures of the deputies from the various States, beginning with the familiar autograph of George Washington, who signed himself "President and Deputy from Virginia." Many of the names are closely associated with the early history of the Republic—Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King, Gouverneur Morris, B. Franklin, Daniel Carroll, and Roger Sherman being among the number.

The Constitution is a most excellently preserved document. The ink has faded a little, but not sufficiently to affect either legibility or appearance. The autographs are especially clear. This might have been the case also with the Declaration of Independence, but it so happened that when a fac simile of that paper was attempted in 1824 irreparable harm was done to it through carelessness and ignorance. In the case of the Constitution the utmost care has been observed and not the least injury has resulted.

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of July, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$98,091,169.62
Gold bullion	57,449,630.15
Total	$155,540,799.77
Outstanding gold certificates	48,469,959.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	198,270.00
Total	$48,271,689.00
Balance	$107,269,110.77
Standard silver dollars	$349,294,469.00
Silver bullion	629,462.01
Total	$349,923,931.01
Outstanding silver certificates	328,803,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,150,526.00
Total	$319,652,978.00
Balance	30,270,953.01
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$21,917,568.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,858,712.25
Total	$145,776,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	145,776,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$81,322,010.76
Outstanding currency certificates	58,535,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,650,000.00
Total	$56,885,000.00
Balance	24,437,610.76
Treasury notes of 1890	30,479,529.00
National banknotes	5,672,274.41
Fractional silver coin	16,429,810.07
Fractional currency	63.34
Minor coin	1,136,783.73
Deposits in National banks	15,237,989.63
Bonds and interest paid	6,679,469.14
Total	$75,635,919.34
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,323,279.69
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,330,650.08
Disbursing officers' balances	23,595,898.21
Post Office Department account	4,915,344.04
Miscellaneous items	2,158,370.14
Total	$46,323,542.16
Balance	29,312,377.18
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$191,289,451.97

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year. This
Customs	$439,647.97	$5,221,373.34	$5,221,373.34
Internal revenue	554,050.22	5,735,049.66	5,735,049.66
Miscellaneous	366,047.96	1,382,418.57	1,382,418.57
Total	$1,359,746.15	$12,338,841.57	$12,338,841.57

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year. This
Civil and miscellaneous	$564,099.00	$5,651,000.00	$5,651,000.00
War	343,000.00	2,296,000.00	2,296,000.00
Navy	.....	1,167,000.00	1,167,000.00
Indians	40,000.00	373,000.00	373,000.00
Pensions	500,000.00	8,803,000.00	8,803,000.00
Interest	150,000.00	6,625,000.00	6,625,000.00
Total	$1,597,000.00	$24,915,000.00	$24,915,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	237,253.85	12,576,158.43	12,576,158.43

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year. This
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$61,502.50	$61,502.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$36,931.00	237,563.00	237,563.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$278,296,237	$7,040
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,819,495	21,130
Total	$348,115,732	$28,170

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

CORNELL READY TO COME HOME

Will Not Row Any More Races in England—Leanders Do Not Blame Cornell, but the Umpire.

LONDON, July 12.—The thousands who witnessed the races of the Henley regatta are to-day discussing the merits of the letters issued by Cornell and Leander, and the consensus of opinion is that the Leander statement is the proper account of what happened. The Cornell letter is thought to partake somewhat of the character of special pleading.

The Cornell men left Henley this afternoon. The crew has not altered its arrangements to sail for home on July 27. They will not row in England again this year.

The Argonauts of Toronto left Henley this morning. They visited all of the rowing and sporting clubs at Henley last evening and received a great ovation. Later they were entertained by the Leanders at dinner. The Canadians were the most popular of all the visiting crews, though the crews of the Nereus Rowing Club of Amsterdam University vied with them in popularity. The Dutchmen have announced their intention to come to Henley in 1896 to compete for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Mr. C. S. Francis, the manager of the Cornell crew, said to-day that he and Courtney, together with some of the older members of the Cornell crew, saw Mr. R. C. Lehman, the Captain and coach of the London Rowing Club, and talked with him in reference to the feeling in regard to Cornell's rowing over the course, leaving the Leander crew at the post. Mr. Lehman assured Mr. Francis and his companions that the Leanders had no feeling against Cornell, and fully recognized the fact that Cornell could not have done otherwise when the umpire gave the word, "Go!" Mr. Lehman said the Leanders certainly felt sore against the umpire because he had not taken proper precautions against a false start.

Mr. Francis regretted that the Leanders had not rowed, as the Cornell men were in better condition than they were the next day, and the wind gave them an advantage of three lengths, which was enough to enable them to win comfortably.

Mr. Francis said that nothing he had seen at Henley had caused him to alter his opinion as to the superiority of the Cornell stroke. With a good American-trained crew in tip-top condition, he had been prepared and had met and been defeated by the best crew rowing at Henley this year. He was convinced that no American crew, owing to the climatic changes in England, could hope to do themselves justice, unless they rowed within six days after landing, or stayed in England six months and became acclimated before racing. He himself would never make the mistake again of landing a crew of fully trained men to compete in a race, but would bring them over with their flesh fully on and train them down as much as might be necessary. He and Courtney had noticed before the men had been here a fortnight that they began to run down, and, instead of bettering their performances, fell off.

An American crew landing here after the bracing effects of a voyage, he thought, only too readily yielded to the enervating influences of a place like Henley, with its surrounding hills and soft, nerveless air. What would delight him most, he said, would be that one of the best university crews in England should go to America and row Cornell, each crew preserving its own style. That certainly would show superiority of one or the other system.

"The suggestion has been thrown out," Mr. Francis cerlied, "and Mr. Lehman received it kindly at any rate, saying that no university crew would go to America to row any college crew without including Cornell, in view of their pluck in coming to Henley to compete with chosen crews of Europe."

Feinell, who met with an accident in the race on Wednesday, is still confined to his bed.

Mr. Francis is going to Cluny Castle, as a guest of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Negro Schools in North Carolina.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

One of the brightest pages in the history of North Carolina is the work done in the education of the colored children of the State. The State carries on eight normal schools for the training of teachers, a well-equipped agricultural and mechanical college, and a public school in every neighborhood in the State. In addition to these advantages, the colored youth enjoy exceptional opportunities for securing education in a number of excellent schools and colleges, supported by benevolent philanthropists of the North.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Lucania, for Liverpool.

Cunard Dock, foot of Clarkson Street, North River. Sails 11 A. M.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Aronson, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Alisa, Julio Alba, Mother Agatha, Sister M. Antonia.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. R. S. Brown, Mrs. Bagnall, D. L. Beyer, T. M. Burns, G. A. Bever, F. Vallavarest Bone, E. E. Barrett, the Rev. J. J. Brady, E. W. Bedell, Miss Gussie Bancker, Mrs. Brash, Douglas Brash, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Biddle, Westtt Ballay, Harold S. Brown, W. Reynolds Brown, S. E. Brashaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Bond, Willard P. Butler, Dr. A. H. Bradford.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Clyde, W. P. Clyde, Jr., G. W. Clyde, Miss Clyde, J. L. Connell, T. E. Connell, E. H. Connell, Alfred E. Connell, Mrs. W. Connell, Walter S. Carter, G. Colteletti, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cesar, Miss M. Cesar, José Costa, Antonio Castro, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chamorro, W. R. Campbell, Walter Dawson Campbell, Miss Ruth Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cox, the Rev. Father Connelly, J. Wells Champney, Alfred E. Connell.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duncan, D. F. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, C. E. Dahlgren, Mrs. L. Dearborn, B. F. Bewees, Sister M. Dalburga, Alfred Dimmock, John F. Doherty.—E.—Mr

MAYOR STRONG MUST ACT

Otherwise the Lunacy Commission Will Go into Court.

THE INSANE MUST BE CARED FOR

If the Board of Health Refuses to Certify an Emergency, Other Means Will Be Taken to Secure Needed Funds.

ALBANY, July 12.—The State Commission in Lunacy has sent the following letter to Mayor Strong, who is now at Richfield Springs:

Albany, July 10, 1895.

To the Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to say: Under the present, or county, system of caring for the insane in the County of New-York, their condition for many years has been a public reproach, at times attended by public scandal. In fact, so far as the commission is aware, the county's standard of care for its dependent insane has at all times been open to grave censure. This state of things concerning a class of dependents peculiarly entitled to the highest standard has no doubt had many causes, but it is chiefly due to inherent defects in the system itself. It is only fair to say that during the past few years the condition of these dependents has improved, but it must also be said that this improvement, though actual and appreciable, has not yet reached the point where deserved and, perhaps, severe criticism should not be applied to it, so that, with all due allowance for the progress really made, their condition is yet deplorably deficient and bad.

From the time the State Commission in Lunacy was created, in 1889, the care of the insane in the City of New-York has been to it a subject of deep solicitude. When, in 1890, the State Care act was passed, and the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Monroe were partially exempted from its terms, it was the belief and hope of the commission that the County of New-York, as well as the other two counties, would soon exalt itself of the opportunity to transfer its insane to the State. In 1891, impelled by a sense of the responsibility imposed upon it, as that department of the State Government which is especially charged with the duty of correcting abuses of the insane, the commission addressed a communication to the Mayor of New-York, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

As this letter shows, the commission perceived that the principal defects in the administration of the affairs of the insane in New-York County arose from lack of funds, or, rather, from failure to appropriate sufficient for their proper maintenance, and not from any lack of proper supervision.

Allied to and closely connected with this fundamental fault was the radical wrong of commingling and co-ordinating under one general governing authority the inmates of prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses, almshouses, hospitals, and asylums, whereby the proper distinction that should always be upheld between the insane who are victims of misfortune as I disease and the paupers or criminals is often lost sight of and forgotten. Against this wrong and injustice the commission, through its report, repeatedly protested, urging that a separation of the insane from the other subjects of the county's benevolence or correctional care be instituted. It is true recent legislation directed to that end has been had, and unquestionably important benefits will result therefrom, but unfortunately it does not take effect until the 1st of January next, leaving the present situation unchanged in this important matter.

In consequence of this communication Mayor Grant appointed an Advisory Commission to report upon the question of how the insane should be cared for in the County of New-York, whether by county or State care. Notwithstanding the fact that the State Care act was then in operation, and that under it a tax was to be imposed upon the whole State for the maintenance of the insane of fifty-eight counties other than New-York and Kings, while at the same time, by transferring their insane to the State, those counties could receive the benefit of the general tax and avoid such taxation, this committee unanimously reported in favor of continuing the objectionable system of county care, involving, as such a conclusion necessarily did, the continued imposition of a double tax on the County of New-York.

As one result of this report the Legislature, at the request of the officials of New-York County, authorized the issue of additional bonds for the purpose of providing accommodations to partially relieve the overcrowding in the county insane asylums, and also for the purchase of additional land. This act was passed in 1891, and the money became immediately available by the issue of bonds. It was not chosen, however, in fact, the middle of 1895—the additional accommodations intended by the act of 1891 are not yet fully available, and in some respects the state of affairs is worse than before.

In May, 1894, at the instance of the Mayor of New-York, moved thereto by urgent appeals growing out of charges which had been made in the public press, the commission, with a view to determining how far the charges were substantiated by evidence, and to what extent remedies for any abuses found to exist could be applied, began a public investigation, which extended over several weeks and aimed to be comprehensive and complete in its scope. The report on this investigation has doubtless been laid before you, but for the purpose of bringing it more specifically to your attention, a copy is herewith inclosed. As you will observe, this report, in its findings of both fact and conclusion, establishes certain charges of maladministration which relate to the character of supplies furnished for insane patients, to the mode of furnishing such supplies, to the quality of the food and medicines for its preparation, to deficiencies in clothing, bedding, furniture, &c., and more than all beside, and aggravating all the other causes of complaint, to the almost total lack of comfortable surroundings proceeding from insufficient accommodations, the net outcome of which is most strikingly shown in the fact that to properly house the present inmates buildings with an aggregate capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 more are needed. In a general sense the facts disclosed on this inquiry were known to the commission, and it had been laboring and hoping for a correction, through ordinary and peaceful agencies, of the evils it had itself found in these institutions. It had also looked forward to an eventually complete remedy through the transfer of the county's insane to the State, and in the report referred to, it took occasion to urge the immediate application of this remedy, advocating Hun grounds of both economy and humanity.

At its session late in the year 1894, when making up the budget for the coming year, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment seems to have been impressed with the necessity, the desirability, but also the uncertainty of this transfer, for it declined to appropriate any money for the erection of additional buildings with which to relieve this dreadful crowding of the inmates or to provide for urgently needed ordinary and extraordinary repairs, from the distinct ground that the care of the county's insane would soon be devolved upon the State, and hence the county ought not to be asked to make any further expenditure upon buildings, whether new or old, for this special benefit.

The legislation of 1895 is so recently familiar that it need not be here recited; what alone demands our attention is the actual condition of the county's dependent insane as they are found to-day. Pending the passage of the legislation designed to effect the transfer, following failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1894 to make necessary appropriations, leaves those unfortunates in a worse condition than before, and has excited the gravest apprehensions for the future. The condition of the insane in the County of New-York to-day demands the most serious deliberation as to the ways and means which may be adopted to secure the relief imperatively needed.

Without presuming to specify in detail the requirements of the case the commission feels impelled to say that provision should be made at once for building to accommodate at least 1,000 patients, thereby relieving the heaviest pressure of the overcrowding which now stands as a constant menace to the health and lives of these unfortunates. There should also be appropriated a reasonable sum to be made immediately available for necessary repairs to the buildings, their equipment, &c., as well as for raising the standard of care in the matter of food supplies, &c. Of course this suggestion is intended only to tide over the present emergency, and is not expected to meet the full requirements of the case.

At the recent conference held by the commission with your Honor on the 21st day of June last, you stated that the matter was receiving serious consideration from yourself and from the Counsel to the Corporation, and that you hoped some proposition looking toward immediate relief, independent of legislative action, might be submitted in the course of a few days. While no definite result has yet come from this conference, the commission has observed, in regard to the one department of the local Government—viz., the Street-Cleaning Department—that it has been determined by the local authorities that the limitation of the expenditure for the year to the specific sum appropriated by the Board of Apportionment may be overcome through the interposition of the Board of Health, on whose certification that certain work is required to be done by considerations of public health and safety the Board of Apportionment can get over the difficulty by authorizing the issue of bonds as an emergency measure. If the state of the streets can be held to justify such a means of raising additional funds over the limit originally fixed, the commission feels safe in saying that, were the Board of Health to examine and officially note the overcrowded condition of the buildings occupied by insane patients on Hart's, Blackwell's, and Ward's Islands, that board could not fail to make a similar certificate in relation to those buildings and to the absolute necessity of enlarged accommodation for their inmates, upon grounds not merely of their own health and safety, as well as that of the hundreds of employes constantly associated with them, but also, and distinctively, of the danger to the health and safety of the community at large, which might become a very serious one in event of an outbreak of infectious or contagious disease.

If the plan here suggested is found to be feasible and is adopted, as the commission earnestly hopes it may be, it will obviate all necessity of seeking relief in any other direction. Should, however, this plan prove to be impracticable, through the discovery of insuperable legal obstacles, if there be such, then some action through the medium of a special proceeding might be had to determine the question whether the Court would, under the circumstances, sanction, by an order, an extraordinary expenditure of money for the relief demanded; and it will then be the commission's duty, acting on behalf of all concerned and without any purpose or desire to antagonize your Honor's administration, to exhaust every legal remedy which may be available to its hand, through such an application to the courts.

As the occasion which calls forth this communication is urgent, and the need of relief is instant, the commission feels that it ought to respectfully ask for early action by the Board of Health, or at least for an early decision of the question whether it will exercise, on behalf of the health and lives of the inmates and employes of New-York County's insane asylums, the same emergency authority which it has, with popular approval, invoked on behalf of the public health as affected by clean streets.

For your information it may be stated that pursuant to the statute, a conference has recently been held between the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the City and County of New-York and the State Commission in Lunacy at the office of the former, at which the Commissioners expressed a willingness to unite with the commission in any plan which would be feasible and likely to secure relief in the present emergency. They had no specific suggestion to offer, but stated that they hoped to be able, within a short time, to make available at the city farm, Central Islip, accommodations for about 200 patients, who could then be removed from the islands.

The commission took occasion to point out that, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution (Article 8, Section 11) the admission or retention of idiots in institutions for the insane is no longer permissible, and that, therefore, a measure of relief can be had by removing from the county asylums the idiots now there. Also, that under the provisions of Chapter 693, laws of 1895, the commission is now empowered and required to remove all alien or non-resident insane persons found within this State, whether inmates of asylums or otherwise, to the place of their legal residence. While the relief to be had from these sources may not be large enough to materially affect the general situation, yet in view of the urgent needs of the case, the commission feel that the local authorities should seek to avail themselves of every remedy, however small, and in this regard the Commissioners expressed their entire accord and desire to act upon the suggestion, which will be reduced to writing and submitted to them.

Appreciating the fact that the root of the difficulty which confronts the county authorities is the impossibility, under the apportionment already made, of obtaining money with which to enlarge the accommodations, supply needed repairs, and improve the standard of care for the patients, the commission, looking dispassionately at the alternative before it, deems it in all ways preferable that the relief desired should come through the action of the Board of Health, but, as before intimated, in case this remedy fails, the commission reserves the right of final action under such legal authority as it may be found to possess. I am yours, with great respect,

T. E. McGARR, Secretary.

No reply has yet been received from Mayor Strong.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY FUND

The Controller to Sell or Convert into Cash the Securities in Which It Is Invested at Once.

ALBANY, July 12.—By act of the last Legislature the State Controller is directed to sell or otherwise convert into cash as soon as may be practicable the securities in which the Chancery Fund is invested, and turn the entire fund into the general fund of the State.

The Chancery Fund is the accumulation of nearly a century, and on Jan. 1, 1895, amounted to $169,935. It originally consisted of unclaimed balances in foreclosure suits and in actions winding up insurance companies. These first balances were put out to the credit of the court about 1800. The Court of Chancery went out of existence in 1848, and Samuel J. Wilkin, Platt Adams, and James M. Cook, in a report on the funds of the Court of Chancery made to the Senate on March 19, 1849, stated that $21,018.11 belonged to persons unknown, and $11,574.56 were designated as "unreclaimed balances."

Chapter 300, Laws of 1849, directed that the public library called the Chancellor's be continued a public library, that it be known as the Court of Appeals Library, and be situated in some place west of the seat of Government, and that a portion of the Interest Fund deposited in the office of the Clerk in Chancery if so applied, under the direction of the Judges. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals was directed to keep invested in the name of his office the temporary deposits known as the Chancellor's Fund, and Interest Fund, &c.

Under direction of the Judges of the Court of Appeals one-half of each year's interest was expended in the purchase of books for the Court of Appeals Library, the other half being placed in the fund itself. The Clerk of the Court was allowed to invest the moneys of this fund, but all investments had to be approved by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

By Chapter 135, Laws of 1894, after forty-five years' stewardship, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals was relieved as the custodian of this fund, and it was turned over to the State Controller. He tired of looking after it, and by Chapter 818, Laws of this year, he is directed to sell the securities and turn the money into the general fund. In his report, Controller Roberts gives this condition of the fund:

United States 4 per cent. registered bonds	$34,450.00
Albany City 4 per cent. registered bonds	8,000.00
Albany Special Water 4 per cent. registered bonds	30,000.00
Cash in savings banks	24,000.00
Cash in discount banks	6,685.52
Bonds and mortgages on real estate apparently fully insured	66,800.00
Total	$169,935.52

There are also the premises 28 Elk Street, consisting of a house and lot, for which a rental of $500 per annum is received, and parcels of land in Westchester and Queens Counties, worth, possibly, $5,000. There are also a number of securities taken prior to 1869, which the Controller considers practically worthless. It is estimated by those in a position to know that the total of the fund is close on to $200,000.

To Deepen Lake Erie.

From The Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

The next deep waterways convention will be held in Cleveland in September. One of the topics slated for discussion is the old proposition to dam Niagara Falls—that is, to raise the level of Lake Erie, and thus deepen all its harbors, by raising the level of the overflow of the Falls. The project of raising the level of the overflow at Niagara is a perfectly feasible one. It would raise the general level of Lake Erie, but not affect the level of any of the upper lakes, because of the amount of fall in Detroit River.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The weather forecast for to-day is as follows:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, except showers in northern portion, light southerly winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers in northern portion, fair and warmer in southern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and warmer, southerly shifting to westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, proabably fair warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair in northern portion, showers in southern portion, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, scattered showers, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, occasional showers, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, variable winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, light southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, light southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except showers near the lakes, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, showers and warmer in southwest portion, fair in northeast portion, light southerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, light westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, light southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions. It has fallen in the Ohio Valley and Middle States, and fallen rapidly in the Rocky Mountain districts. Higher temperature has prevailed throughout the West, lower temperature in the lower lake region, and slightly higher in the Middle States and New-England, and little change has occurred in the Southern districts. Showers, generally very light, have fallen from the South Carolina coast westward to Arkansas and Louisiana. Light showers are also reported in Colorado and the lower lake regions. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Texas—Weatherford, 2; Paris, 2.20; Arkansas—Russellville, 2.90. Conditions favorable for showers will continue in the South, and generally fair weather will prevail in other districts. A moderate rise in temperature in districts east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the lower lake regions. The temperature will change but little in the West.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:31
Moon rises..10:42	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:36	11:50	5:20	5:42
Governors Island	12:06	12:06	5:57	6:27
Hell Gate	1:59	1:59	7:25	7:55

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	July 10
Bea Bellida	Matanzas	July 4
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 10
Etruria	Liverpool	July 6
Mohican	Rotterdam	June 30
Norfolk	Gibraltar	June 27
St. Louis	Southampton	July 6
Thlngvalla	Christiansand	June 28

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Amalfi	Havre	June 29
Colorado	Hull	June 29
Comal	Galveston	July 7
La Normandie	Havre	July 6
Manitoba	St. Lucia	July 6
Sydenham	Gibraltar	June 27

MONDAY, JULY 15.

City of Washington	Havana	July 11
El Monte	New-Orleans	July 10
Lisbonense	Para	July 3
Llanuaff City	Swansea	July 3
Louisiana	New-Orleans	July 10
Mobile	London	July 4
Nomadic	Liverpool	July 5
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 3

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Allsa	Port Limon	July 8
Celtic	Bremen	July 7
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	July 6
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 2
Pocasset	Gibraltar	July 2
Peninsular	Lisbon	July 2
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	July 5
Weimar	Bremen	July 4

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

Edam	Rotterdam	July 6
Majestic	Liverpool	July 10
Seneca	Havana	July 13
Spree	Bremen	July 9
Victoria	Gibraltar	July 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Galileo	July 13	Hull	21-23 State St.
Regulus	July 13	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 13	Quebec	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Nueces	July 13	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Ft. Willem II.	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Allegheny	July 13	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	July 13	Leith	25 Broadway.
Seguranca	July 13	Brazil	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Imperial Prince	July 13	Montevideo	32-4 Stone St.
California	July 16	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	July 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Taurie	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardandhu	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Burgundia	July 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Rialto	July 17	Brazil	21-23 State St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	July 17	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
State of Texas	July 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Richmond Hill	July 20	London	21-23 State St.
Kr'n Wilh'm II.	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gallico	July 20	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alliance	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	July 21	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Mananense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
P. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Panama	July 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Terrier	July 25	Demarara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Victoria	July 27	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathmore	July 27	Cape Town.	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	2 Bowling Gr.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Wells City	July 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Lady Palmer	July 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardanhu	July 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Ontario	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
P. Willem IV.	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 8	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 5	Montevideo.	90 Wall St.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug. 7	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, July 12.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles June 19, via Naples, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, West Point, Va., with mdse to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 9, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Newport, Connors, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the B r at 1:45 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool July 3, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 A. M.

SS Regulus, (Russ.,) Forsell, Cape Gracios June 18, via Gibara July 6, with mdse and passengers to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Wyanoke, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Bremen June 29, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg June 30, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends Hamburg July 4, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp July 1, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

Ship R. D. Rice, Bearse, Iloilo, via Delaware Breakwater, 119 ds, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Flint & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., fresh breeze, southwest, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kennett, for Mobile; Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Jamaica, for Greytown; Delcomyn, for Montevideo.

Bark Queen of the North, for Rio Grande do Sul.

Notice to Mariners.

Lynn Harbor, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given that on June 29, 1895, day beacons as follows were erected in Lynn Harbor: White Rocks Beacon—In the water, on the westerly side of the channel, near White Rocks Buoy. The beacon is a dolphin of piles rising to a height of, approximately, 14 feet above mean high water. The centre pile is surmounted by a spindle, 10 feet high, supporting a cask on end. The entire structure is black. Tangent Bass Point, S E, ⅜ S; left tangent Grovers Cliff, S S W, ¾ W. Black Rock Beacon—In the water, on the easterly side of the main channel, near Black Rocks Buoy. The beacon is a dolphin of piles rising to a height of, approximately, 14 feet above mean high water. The centre pile is surmounted by a spindle, 10 feet high, supporting a cask on its bilge. The entire structure is red. Tangent Bass Point, S by E, ½ E; left tangent Grovers Cliff, S S W, ⅝ W. Sandy Point Beacon—In the water, on the westerly side of the main channel, off Sandy Point. The beacon is a dolphin of piles rising to a height of, approximately, 14 feet above mean high water. The centre pile is surmounted by a spindle, 10 feet high, supporting a cask on end. The entire structure is black. Tangent Bass Point, S, ⅜ E; right tangent Point of Pines, W N W, ⅜ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 30.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 12.—SS Anchorla, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York June 26, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York July 2, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York June 29 for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Carnan, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York July 9.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York May 1, arr. at Hlogo July 8.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Deuchars, from New-York June 13, arr. at Montevideo July 10.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. hence for New-York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:30 P. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Report of a Large Loan on Property Extending on Wall and New Streets to Broadway.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had loaned $1,200,000 on mortgage to W. Wheeler Smith on the property at the southwest corner of Wall and New Streets, extending through to Broadway. Mr. Smith was unwilling to give any information in the matter. The property is exceedingly valuable. It has a front of 31 feet on Broadway, extending northward from the Union Trust Company Building, and a depth of over 106 feet to New Street. The frontage on the latter is nearly 50 feet and on Wall Street 39.5 feet. Taken in connection with the southeast corner of Wall Street and Broadway, it makes a compact plot. The corner is owned by the Silliman estate, and there is supposed to be an understanding between the owners of the two parcels that both will act in unison. It was reported a few months ago that a large office building would be constructed on the combined plots.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for William Beehler to William Ebling the lots, 33 by 143, on the west side of Third Avenue, 66 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and for James E. Burnet to Eugene Salvatore, at $2,200, a lot 25 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, just east of Franklin Avenue.

The auction sales announced for yesterday were adjourned.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

St. John's Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by John Murtagh of 218 East Eighty-fourth Street; cost, $2,500.

Fourteenth Street, 225 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, two-story brick stores and storage house, by the Chandler estate, Hugh Reilly, lessee, 74 Jane Street; cost, $1,000.

Freeman Street and Bryant Avenue, southeast corner, six two-story frame dwellings, by Robert Piekens of 1,247 Clover Street, New-York City; cost, $21,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 44 feet north of Freeman Street, three two-story and basement frame dwellings, by Henry T. Pym of 50 Barrow Street; cost, $6,000.

Walton or Sheridan Avenue, east side, 524 feeet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, two-story frame stable, by John F. Eichler of 4 Marcy Place; cost, $300.

No. 223 East Fortieth Street, by Thomas Brennan, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,250.

No. 875 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by John K. Clark, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $200.

Nos. 216 and 218 East Eighty-fourth Street, by Herman Beichtenkirch, alterations to two five-story brick flats; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 30 feet west of River Avenue, by Willson Adams & Co., alterations to a one-story frame storage shed; cost, $3,000.

Jane and West Streets, northwest corner, by Gilbert Seaman of 16 West Seventy-first Street, alterations to a one-story frame coal pocket; cost, $300.

No. 246 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by Henry Saulspaugh, alterations to a three-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 10 East Eighteenth Street, by Adolph Kerbs, alterations to a two-story brick store; cost, $1,200.

No. 470 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by John H. Brennan, alterations to a four-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $460.

No. 578 Fifth Avenue, by Henry G. Trevor, alterations to four-story and basement brick stores; cost, $10,000.

No. 292 Madison Avenue, by James Stillman, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 528 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by Henry L. Morris, alterations to a three-story brick shed; cost, $250.

Nos. 14 and 16 East Fifty-third Street, by Mrs. Charles T. Stagg, alterations to a six-story apartment house; cost, $9,000.

No. 93 Park Avenue, by Edward Parsons, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 316 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Mr. Frohman, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $200.

No. 225 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, by Mayor, &c., New-York City, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Park Place, northeast corner of Nostrand Avenue, four-story brick flat, four families, 26 by 65, $12,000; John Fraser, owner.

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventieth Street, front, three-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50, with stable in rear, 26 by 17, $5,450; Johanna Helwig, owner.

Lenox Road, north side, 200 feet east of Rogers Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 37 by 30, $4,300; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Freund, owners.

East Eighteenth Street, east side, 251 feet north of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 33½, $3,000; F. E. Perkins, owner.

Park Place, south side, 350 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 by 47 each, $35,000 total; George F. Beatty, owner.

Schenck Avenue, west side, 65 feet south of Vienna Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28, $1,500; Charles Wood, owner.

New-Jersey Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame dwelling, two families, 20 by 42, $2,500; Louise Henrich, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 12.

CHRYSTIE ST, 133; Isidore S. Korn and wife and Max S. Korn to Max Barnett... $1

DRY DOCK ST, s w corner of 12th St, 75x84; Walter C. Low, referee, to the Lee Brothers Furniture Company..... 3,850

11TH ST, 631 East; Michael Germuth to Louisa Gernuth..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 171.10 ft n of Prince St, 28.2xirregular to Mercer St x25x irregular; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Well and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary U. Strong and husband and Dorcas T. Aborn and Benedict A. Klein..... 1

30TH ST, 321 West; Mary J. Fuller to Z. Swift Webb..... 17,000

65TH ST, 164 West; Thomas H. Harbison and wife to Henry L. Sprague..... 33,000

65TH ST, 152 West; same to same..... 33,000

65TH ST, 160 West; same to same..... 33,000

11TH AV, w s, 96.10 ft s of 54th St,